Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-91-141
Tuesday
23 July 1991

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FBIS-LAT-91-141 *23 July 1991*

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Serrano Labels Pacification 'Entirely Guatemalan'

PA2207175791 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0115 GMT 20 Jul 91

[Text] Guadalajara (Mexico), 19 Jul (EFE)—During a news conference at the Ibero-American Summit today, Guatemalan President Jorge Serrano stated that his country's pacification process "is entirely Guatemalan" and for this reason "we do not want tutelage."

Serrano made these statements when he highlighted that "almost all the dignitaries who participated in the summit approached me to express support and appreciation for the negotiation process furthered by my government with the guerrillas," but he reasserted that the solution to this problem belongs exclusively to Guatemala.

The Guatemalan president also reported that the topics of the existing armed conflicts in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Colombia—which are different and have special characteristics—were not debated at the current summit of heads of states and governments. "We only talked about them" but we did not make decisions or give advice in this respect, the president added.

Serrano regretted that the topic of democratization was not discussed or included in the agenda because he believes it to be a vital matter. However, he added that he believes this topic will be debated in the future.

The Guatemalan president said: "The majority of the Latin American countries are living in a pluralist democracy and this enables countries to understand each other. However, it is necessary to give the topic an in-depth discussion at an Ibero-American Summit."

In what some diplomats regarded as a clear allusion to Cuba, the only one of the 21 countries participating in the summit in which elections have not been held, Serrano said: "We believe in pluralist democracy and would like to see everyone casting their votes for democracy."

Answering a question on Cuban President Fidel Castro's proposal to "democratize the United Nations" by eliminating the great powers' veto power, Serrano said: "That might sound democratic but it is not very realistic." He added that the security decisions are in the hands of those who truly possess the power to enforce them.

Asked about Cuba's probable return to the OAS, Serrano said that Cuba has not expressed any desire to make such a move. Commenting on the subjects discussed at the Guadalajara Ibero-American Summit, he also said: "We are not creating a new OAS or an entirely new organization."

Finally, Serrano reported that many countries, supported by their power, "relativize international law principles" and that for this reason, "it is essential to respect these principles."

Economy Ministers Hold First Mercosur Meeting

Cavallo on Antidumping Policies

PY2007232691 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2028 GMT 20 Jul 91

[Text] Montevideo, 20 Jul (TELAM-DPA)—Argentine Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo stated that the first-step member countries of the Common Market of the South (Mercosur) must take should be directed at reconciling their antidumping policies, struggling against subsidies, and aligning their export-promoting policies.

Cavallo is participating in the first meeting of the economy and finance ministers of Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, countries that signed the Treaty of Asuncion in March this year. The chairmen of the four countries' central banks and sundry advisers also are attending the meeting in Montevideo.

At the news conference he held this afternoon, Cavallo said that by the end of 1991 "the four nations should draw up an antidumping law and devise methods to struggle against subsidies."

He added: "When dumping harms producers in one of the four countries, the others should be prepared to act as if this dumping is harming their own citizens." He also said: "We should start changing export-promoting policies such as the systems of tax refunds and drawback."

The four countries' economic and financial officials are studying adjustments to exchange policies, new guidelines for establishing custom tariffs within the common market, and the framework of an antidumping law.

Dumping Rules To Be Adopted

PY2107232691 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0353 GMT 21 Jul 91

[Text] Montevideo, 20 Jul (AFP-NA)—It was officially reported after a meeting in Montevideo on 20 July that the economy ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay have agreed to "adopt coordinated rules on dumping [preceding word in English] and subsidies among members of the Common Market of the South [Mercosur] and with regard to third countries."

Economy Ministers Domingo Cavallo of Argentina, Marcilio Marques Moreira of Brazil, Juan Jose Diaz of Paraguay, and Enrique Braga of Uruguay met for the first time to coordinate the macroeconomic policies of their four countries within the framework of Mercosur.

According to the Asuncion Treaty, which was signed on 26 March, Mercosur contemplates a free circulation of goods, services, and products in the subregion beginning on 1 January 1995; unified customs; coordinated fiscal and exchange policies; and establishment of a common customs fee.

Uruguayan Economy Minister Braga reported that the ministers will meet again in Rio de Janeiro at the end of September at a date still to be confirmed. He added that at that meeting, the ministers will make concrete decisions on issues such as "the level of the common customs fee" to be adopted at the beginning of 1995.

In a news conference at the end of the meeting, which was held in the elegant rooms of the Montevideo Golf Club, Brazilian Economy Minister Marques Moreira pointed out that the ministers agreed that "stability is Mercosur's priority."

He was obviously referring to successive changes in the economic strategies to fight inflation adopted by the Mercosur countries, especially Argentina and Brazil, which have sustained four-digit inflation over the last few years.

Minister Braga, who minimized the macroeconomic differences between the four Mercosur countries because these countries have adopted "similar lines," said that there "is no reason for concern" over the exchange policy "because we all have similar policies in this regard."

Argentine Economy Minister Cavallo said that one of the significant goals achieved in this first meeting of economy ministers is that it was agreed that all economic sector decisions made by each of the Mercosur countries must encompass "common market interests."

According to the "Act of the First Meeting of Mercosur Economy Ministers and Central Bank Chairmen," the most significant agreements reached during the meeting refer to foodstuffs and basic products, customs fees, and subsidies and dumping [preceding word in English], among other things.

A technical commission, which will meet in Brasilia on 30 July, "will analyze all possible obstacles to the free circulation of foodstuffs and basic products between the four countries and recommend pragmatic mechanisms to eliminate customs fees restrictions."

With regard to unfair trade practices—and always in accordance with the terms of the Asuncion Treaty—the economy ministers decided to "give priority to studies aimed at adopting coordinated rules on dumping [preceding word in English] and subsidies among the Mercosur countries and with regard to third countries."

Regarding developments toward establishment of a common customs fee, which Uruguay wants to be "the lowest possible," it has been requested that the subgroup in charge of studying the matter "present, before the end of 1991, concrete proposals for the methodology and basic criteria to be used in establishment of a common customs fee."

[Words indistinct] the common customs fee, Braga asserted that the topic will be discussed more concretely during the Rio de Janeiro meeting, tentatively scheduled for 27 September. He added that the date of this meeting will be confirmed later.

The Uruguayan economy minister said that the economy ministers "spoke frankly and earnestly" during the meeting and that a lot had been achieved. He added that future meetings will be based on agreements reached during this one.

Ministers Agree on Trade Policy

PY2107003091 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2340 GMT 20 Jul 91

[Text] The economy ministers of Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay have decided to implement the same foreign trade policy. This announcement was made today during the first working meeting of the Common Market of the South, Mercosur, in Montevideo.

The ministers met at a classy golf club in Montevideo. During the meeting each minister reported on the economic situation in his country.

Brazilian Economy Minister Marcilio Marques Moreira said Brazil must maintain the balance achieved during the first half of the year. He confirmed that fiscal and monetary policies remain unchanged and that prices will be unfrozen gradually. The other ministers also talked about economic stabilization.

Argentine Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo explained that the monetary control that has been keeping the austral stable against the U.S. dollar has allowed his country to attain economic stability, but he is unwilling to prescribe the same measure for the other Mercosur partners. Cavallo feels that each country must find the course most appropriate to it, although it must seek fiscal control.

The main conclusion of the Mercosur meeting is that this initiative has ceased to be a foreign trade policy issue and has become a domestic economic issue. What this means is that Brazil, for example, should bear in mind the repercussions that the measures it implements may have on the common market.

[Begin Marques recording] By December 1994 we must certainly have a common custom tariff since it is essential for any common market, and all the countries agree on this issue. [end recording]

Seek Stability, Free Trade

PY2207172091 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0012 GMT 22 Jul 91

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Jul (AFP-NA)—The economy ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay made the first move last weekend toward the coordination of the economic policy of the Common Market of the South (Mercosur), which was created last March.

At the end of a meeting that lasted more than eight hours, the ministers signed a document in which they state that despite the confirmed differences among them, "the four Mercosur countries seek stability, free trade, and fiscal discipline."

Domingo Cavallo of Argentina, Marcilio Marques Moreira of Brazil, Juan Jose Diaz of Paraguay, and Enrique Braga of Uruguay have analyzed the main economic issues that are hindering progress in the field of subregional integration, such as the lack of common customs tariffs, subsidies, and unfair trade methods.

Regarding exemption of customs tariffs on foodstuffs, the Mercosur economy ministers decided that a technical commission will meet to analyze ways to free the circulation of these products. The meeting will probably be held in Brasilia on 30 July.

This technical commission will also recommend ways to eliminate restrictions that are not related to tariffs and to simultaneously prepare a list of products that are unacceptable for sanitary reasons.

Regarding a common customs tariff—a single tariff to be charged by the four countries on products imported from countries that are not members of the Mercosur—the ministers decided to expedite their work on "basic criteria" for the common customs tariff, which will have to be approved before the end of 1991.

Once they agree on a common customs tariff, the four Mercosur countries will implement, beginning 1 January 1992, a coordinated system for the classification of merchandise.

The economy ministers also decided to expedite studies on the adoption of a coordinated policy on dumping [preceding word in English] and on subsidies, both among the Mercosur countries and also third countries.

In the document signed at the end of the meeting, the ministers state: "Specific mechanisms to prevent unfair trading methods will be established regarding agricultural products."

The ministers also studied regional interconnection and better ways to use the energy producing systems—be they hydroelectric or thermoelectric.

The economy ministers also decided to hold a second meeting, probably in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 27 September.

Cuba

Officials Greet Castro on Return From Summit

FL2207195891 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jul 91

[Text] Today, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, returned to Cuba after participating in the first Ibero-American Summit. Fidel was greeted at the airport by Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; General Abelardo Colome Ibarra, member of the Politburo and minister of the interior; Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, and other leaders of the PCC and the government.

Minutes before departing Guadalajara, our commander in chief talked with a group of reporters at the Camino Real Hotel, seat of the chiefs of state who participated in the Ibero-American Summit.

BCCI Revelations Said To Cover CIA, DEA

FL2207141491 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1155 GMT 22 Jul 91

["Our Opinion" commentary by Orlando Contreras]

[Text] This morning a dispatch from the EFE news agency, datelined London, reports that the closure of the International Bank of Credit and Commerce, BCCI, is developing into a huge scandal after revelations that the bank served drug traffickers, terrorists, and financed arms sales to Iraq and Pakistan. I believe this is nothing new and is even less than the tip of the iceberg [preceding word in English] when it comes to illegal banking operations.

Furthermore, the revelations concerning this bank are serving to throw a smokescreen over other unresolved illegal operations, such as the Iran-Contra scandal and the various revelations that Gates, Bush's candidate for Central Intelligence Agency director, was involved in illegal manuevers of the same type during the Reagan administration when Bush, ex-CIA director, was U.S. vice president.

A full investigation has never been done—and I do not believe one will be made—over how various Miami banks made their incredible fortunes. But there is evidence that they were involved in money laundering for drug traffickers and for the mafia that controls the huge business of the distribution of drugs in the United States, without question the largest drug market in the world.

The CIA and the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA], that is, the U.S. Government agency charged with combating drug trafficking, have been seriously involved in illegal activities related to narcotics trafficking. The CIA operated, among other things, air transport companies to carry out covert operations that included terrorist actions, drug trafficking, and money laundering. This is known in the United States and is known by international public opinion, but a dense cloud of smoke has been thrown over these illegal activities for obvious reasons. The DEA and the CIA have been involved in assassinations, money laundering, clandestine drug labs that manufacture hydrochlorate for the processing of cocaine, and the direct trafficking of narcotics.

In view of this, the scandal that is developing in London now in relation to the illegal activities of the BCCI is less than the tip of the iceberg, [preceding word in English] nothing more than a scapegoat, when it leaves in the dark the more serious cases, much more closely related to politics, like money laundering, drug trafficking, and assassinations related to these activities.

* Majority of Surplus Workers Said Relocated

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 2 Jun 91 p 2

[Text] Eighty-seven percent of those workers throughout the country who were declared to be surplus as a result of the reduction in fuel and other technical and material supplies have already been transferred to other jobs.

Conrado Valladares, director of work and incentives at the State Committee for Labor and Social Security (CETSS), described as transcendental, in political and human terms, the fact that, in circumstances as difficult as those currently being experienced, Cuban labor legislation protects the worker, guards his economic solvency, and preserves his right to regain his original job as soon as the situation which led to this temporary measure becomes normalized.

Ten percent of those affected by the unpredictable supply situation are receiving their guaranteed salary of 60 percent. These are workers who, because of problems related to illness, a physical handicap, the need to care for children, and other justified reasons, have not been able to accept the jobs offered them. Nevertheless, efforts will continue to relocate them to other jobs, since the objective is not to send people home.

Only 3 percent of the country's surplus workers have rejected the temporary work alternatives offered them even though they were in a position to accept them. For this reason, they no longer earn the guaranteed salary in accordance with current labor legislation. However, they still have a right to their [original] job as soon as the situation and the conditions in their place of employment become normalized.

With regard to the places where workers have been relocated, 54 percent were reassigned within the enterprise where they were working, 3 percent to other offices of the same enterprise, and 52 percent to other establishments. Of the latter, 65 percent transferred to agricultural jobs and 6 percent to construction jobs.

The authority to evaluate and make decisions regarding offers to the surplus workers, courses and other alternatives lies within the administration of the center, in agreement with the workers union, and after considering the analysis made by the commission created in each enterprise in accordance with resolution 18 of 1990 by the CETSS.

That commission, which also includes widely recognized workers elected in the assembly to which the center's political organizations are invited, must determine the impossibility of relocating those who cannot accept the job offers which are made to them.

In this task of relocation, which is carried out in coordination with the municipal labor management, primary concern is given to the level of suitability while maintaining the greatest degree of fairness.

* Energy Conservation Urged During Summer Months

91P40356 Havana GRANMA in Spanish 9 Jul 91 p 2

[Text] The increase in the demand for electricity in homes during the summer can mean an increase in the consumption of fuel at thermoeletric plants on the order of approximately 40,000 tons.

It is precisely during June, July, August, and September that the boom occurs in the demand for energy in the residential sector. Remember that this occurs because tens of thousands of workers are enjoying their vacations, and it coincides with the recess in student activities, all of which causes an increase in the amount of activity in the home.

High temperatures contribute to this situation resulting in more intensive use of fans, refrigerators, and other home electrical appliances.

Nor can we forget that during this period Cuba will be the site of the XI Pan American Games. This event is attracting the attention of the entire population who, naturally, will be using their televisions and radios for several hours each day to enjoy this exceptional activity.

And the question naturally arises: How can the consumer reconcile the logical desire to enjoy the summer activities and alleviate the suffocating heat with the conservation and rational use of electricity?

I am not exaggerating if I say that this can be achieved so long as the consumer can regulate the amount of electricity he uses. People are familiar with the internal measures for the conservation and rational use of electricity. There have been wide-spread announcements urging people to use the iron only once a week since this enormous consumer of energy reaches its peak demand each time it is turned on. We are also familiar with the instructions not to put warm food in the refrigerator and to turn out unnecessary lights to name a few others.

In my judgment, the formula for contributing to the fight against bothersome blackouts, which affect us all equally, is within the reach of every household: using what is necessary, when it is necessary

Inter-Caribbean Affairs

Rainford To Sign EAI Framework Agreement

FL1907235391 Bridgetown CANA in English 2031 GMT 19 Jul 91

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 19, CANA—Caribbean Community Secretary General Roderick Rainford will sign a bilateral framework agreement on the United States Enterprise of the Americas Initiative (EAI) in Washington D.C. on July 22, it has been officially announced here. Minister of State in the office of Prime Minister Dr. Peter Phillips told newsmen U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills will sign on behalf of her government.

The mandate to conclude Caricom's framework agreement on President Bush's aid and debt initiative by the end of this month, was given by Caricom heads at their recently concluded summit in Basseterre, St. Kitts.

"Caricom is one of the few examples of a situation where the U.S. has signed the trade framework agreement with a group of countries, as distinct from a single country," said Phillips. He said the 13 countries of Caricom have agreed on a common text and have set up a novel negotiating structure to deal with it. He was at the forefront of establishing the framework of the EAI in keeping with the aspirations of Caricom leaders.

A joint Caricom-U.S. negotiating council is to begin its work of hammering out a final agreement. The Caribbean side of the council is to be in place within 90 says of the signing on July 22, a Caricom spokesman said last week.

Rights Group To Investigate Plight of Haitians

FL1807172191 Bridgetown CANA in English 1651 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 18, CANA—Caribbean Rights group on Thursday sent a two-member fact-finding team to the Dominican Republic to report on the crisis situation which has developed as a result of the mass expulsion of Haitians by the government in Santo Domingo. Team members are the new chairmen of Caribbean Rights, Caleb Morales de Leon of the Puerto Rican Institute for Civil Rights, and Dr. Jean-Claude Bajeux of the Haitian Ecumenical Centre for Human Rights, immediate past chairman of the regional human rights network. They will spend four days on their mission.

In a press statement here, headquarters for its regional liaison office, Caribbean Rights said that its latest information out of Haiti had "placed the number of Haitians deported at more than three thousand, among them hundreds of children born to Haitian parents who have worked for years as labourers on sugar plantations in the Dominican Republic."

Caribbean Rights had earlier mounted two separate joint missions to the Dominican Republic in co-operation with Americas Watch and the National Coalition for Haitian Refugees, both based in the United States. Those missions investigated reports relating to "gross abuse and exploitation of these Haitian sugar workers and forced child labour."

Caribbean Rights noted that "a useful and comprehensive study of Haitian children being forced to cut sugarcane in the Dominican Republic, was also released earlier this year by the New York-based Lawyers Committee for Human Rights."

Shortly before leaving Haiti for the Dominican Republic to join Morales de Leon, Dr. Bajeux reported to Caribbean Rights that "this sudden mass deportation of Haitians is rooted in an old problem of exploitation of Haitian workers in the DR.

"This development," he said "requires urgent and decisive action on the part of the Haitian Government in negotiations with the Dominican Republic and the firm solidarity of governments and organisations from the rest of the Caribbean."

Barbados

Central Bank Assumes Management of Local BCCI

FL1807231191 Bridgetown CANA in English 2017 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 18, CANA—The Barbados Central Bank announced on Thursday that it had taken over the management and control of the local branch of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI). The Central Bank said it was acting under the newly passed Banking (Amendment) Act, 1991.

The local branch of BCCI was closed by Barbadian authorities two weeks ago following similar action against the main BCCI office in England. British authorities accused the Bank of fraud.

The Central Bank said activities of the BCCI branch involving the public would be limited, for the time being, to the collection of outstanding liabilities due to the BCCI. This function will be carried out by the Central Bank from its headquarters. The bank said all loan payments should be made by cheque and the number of loan accounts should be tendered to the cashier.

The bank said it would shortly announce further steps against BCCI under the Banking (Amendment) Act.

Dominica

Government, Opposition Welcome Mandela Visit

FL2007171491 Bridgetown CANA in English 1634 GMT 20 Jul 91

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 20, CANA—Government and opposition leaders in Dominica say the planned July 24 visit of African National Congress President Nelson Mandela to Jamaica is an honour to the Caribbean region. Acting Prime Minister Brian Alleyne said coming visit is a significant and historic event, since Mandela is recognised as a hero in this part of the world.

"We hold Mandela as a great hero of the liberation struggle of South Africa, and I think it's an honour for us in the Caribbean that he is visiting us," Alleyne who is external affairs minister said. He expects Mandela to brief Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders invited to meet him in Kingston next week, on the whole question of economic sanctions against South Africa.

While welcoming Mandela's visit Dominica Labour Party [DLP] leader Michael Douglas lamented that the nationalist leader could not embark on a swing through the Caribbean, and especially to make a stop in Dominica.

"We think that his visit will rekindle new hope for us. It will give us I think more faith and confidence in ourselves, in our capacity to persevere in the very many struggles that we have had, and the final right of all of us as black people to take our rightful place in the world community," Douglas observed.

The DLP leader said he expects one-man one-vote in South Africa to come well before the end of the 20th century, but that the process has been hurt by the "premature" U.S. lifting of economic sanctions.

Dominican Republic

Ricardo Says 13,000 Haitians Left Country

FL1807172691 Santo Domingo Radio-Television Dominicana Radio Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Joaquin Ricardo said that some 13,000 Haitian citizens have left the country in the last few days. He explained that the number of Haitians repatriated has now reached 2,000 while the rest of them have left Dominican territory voluntarily.

Ricardo pointed out that the country does not have to participate in any type of negotiations on the matter, defining repatriation as a sovereign act of each government over the status of illegal aliens residing in their territory.

Haiti

Operation Against 'Destabilizers' Described

FL1807224091 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Report on news conference with government officials on 17 July; place not given—recorded]

[Text] The police have arrested 17 people so far as a result of investigations into a plot to destabilize the country. This

information was provided by government officials during a press confe ence on 17 July with Minister of Interior Rene Preval; Minister of Justice Karl Auguste; Secretary of Justice [as heard] Rene Prosper; and Police Chief Lt. Col. Cherubin. The police and the anti-gang service have already arrested 17 people over the weekend and during the beginning of the week. Those arrested appeared before the court on 17 July. The arrests will continue. State Secretary of Interior and National Defense Rene Prosper provided details on the operation.

[Begin Prosper recording] It was a planned movement which had been under investigation for several days. By Friday we had decided that we should begin operations before the plotters had a chance to destabilize the government or harm the population. On Saturday morning the police began shadowing a car which we suspected was heading toward Antonio Paul's home in Gonaives. While this maneuver was being carried out, the central bureau continued to collect information. This allowed us to discover a warehouse where the batch of Molotov cocktails that you see here was found. From a reliable source we also managed to learn that the person who ordered these Molotov cocktails was in fact in the car which we were following, and which was indeed going to Antonio Paul's house in Gonaives. It was therefore probable that they were going to pick up other equipment, as they call it, to bring back to Port-au-Prince.

Because of certain conditions that arose, the surveillance unit was obliged to arrest them near Carries [approximately 60 km north of Port-au-Prince] during their return trip. Those arrested were: Mrs. Wilner Louis; Georges Jean-Frantz, also known as Ti Papa; Evans Martin; Samuel Myrthil; and Sony (Aristide). The information we have gotten from them reveals that there is another cache of equipment in Bizoton 51, mostly stored at Mrs. Wilner Louis' home. The operation continued. The anti-gang brigade went to Bizoton 51, to Mrs. Louis' home. Despite searches carried out under the law, and certain of the accuracy of our information, no further materials were found. Those next arrested were: Abraham Desrosiers, Ignace Jean-Louis, Luckner Lubin, Reynold Philogene, Rene Germain, Victor Moise, Pierre Jean-Jacques, Marc Hugo Victor, and Wilner Louis.

When all these people were brought together, we continued questioning them on the information we had been given. Mrs. Wilner Louis described the exact location of the explosives. So another team set out for Mr. and Mrs. Louis' home in Bizoton 51. The rest of the Molotov cocktails were discovered. In questioning this group, we learned that the one called Wilner Louis, Mrs. Louis' husband, is a major in the Haitian Navy. The chief of police contacted the commander in chief of the Army. A corps was put together to arrest Major Wilner Louis, who is now in the custody of the police of Port-au-Prince, by order of the general headquarters.

The operation still continued because, according to our information, there was still more equipment and materials stowed at Antonio Paul's house in Fermathe [approximately 20 km east of Port-au-Prince]. The anti-gang brigade arrested Antonio Paul at his home. A while later, armed with additional information, the brigade arrested Daniel Narcisse at his home. Others we had been looking for in the area have not been found. On Monday, we arrested Jean Valcius Estinval who is also involved in the movement that was planned. This then describes the operation that the police have carried out.

I must tell you that normally when these operations are carried out, there are two methods of doing so. There are the people we catch in the act. For those we do not catch in the act, we take precautions. In this case, we alerted the justices of the peace, who are now on permanent duty at the police station so they can issue warrants so the remaining people can be arresed. [end recording]

Illegal Haitians in France Fear Repatriation

FL1807200991 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 17 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Haitians illegally residing in France are very worried, as Clarens explains.

[Begin Clarens recording] The Haitian Embassy has no data on the number of Haitians living in France, although it is estimated that the Haitian community consists of between 30,000 and 35,000 people. Most Haitians in France, around 25,000 of them, live in Paris and its suburbs. There is no specific Haitian quarter, however, such as Miami's Little Haiti. Serious housing problems and the high cost of living in the French capital prevent the Haitians from meeting. They live scattered throughout the different districts which compose the French capital. Haitian state employees, those who remain of the diplomatic corps, having been so long without an ambassador, explain that most Haitians live clandestinely in France because they are illegal; it is therefore impossible to reach them.

Voclin Montreuil has lived in Paris for 16 years. He bitterly recalls that only four compatriots attended the recent funeral of a Haitian who died in Paris. The reason, he thinks, is that Haitians stay in hiding to elude immigration control. Numbers of Haitians have already been returned to Port-au-Prince.

According to Voclin Montreuil, the situation of illegal Haitian immigrants in France could soon become similar to that of the Dominican Republic. A sweeping deportation might soon occur. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Government Signs Three Aid Contracts With Japan

FL2007012591 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 19 Jul 91

[Excerpts] [Announcer Martine] Three agreements were signed between the Haitian and Japanese Governments on 18 July. Bien-Aime was there.

[Announcer Bien-Aime] The Haitian and Japanese Governments have signed three agreements at the Haitian

Chancellery. Japan will put at the Haitian Government's disposal an amount of 1 billion, 93 million yen, equal to about U.S. $7.95 million for three projects.

The first agreement is for the amount of 150 million yen, to buy wheat, within the framework of food aid. The second agreement is in the amount of 400 million yen, intended to increase food production, within the category of reinforcement of basic cultures. The third agreement is for the amount of 543 million yen, intended to equip hospitals in the districts and rural regions.

The Haitian Government was represented by Minister of Foreign Affairs Marie-Denise Fabien Jean-Louis; Minister of Planning, External Cooperation, and Public Service Renaud Bernardin; Minister of Health Dr. Daniel Henrys; and Minister of Commerce and Industry Jean-Francois Chamblain. The Japanese Government was represented by (Yoshishi) Ta Ota, the acting Japanese charge d'affaires in Haiti; and Gary Liautaud, Japanese Embassy Coordinator in Haiti.

Thanks to the funds provided under the food aid and the food production projects, the government will be able to undertake or finish socioeconomic development projects in several sections of the country. Mrs. Marie-Denise Fabien Jean-Louis spoke in the name of the Haitian Government, saying that this ceremony reflects Japan's interest in helping the Haitian Government with the country's democratic process, and illustrates the resumption of normal cooperation between the two countries. [passage omitted]

To Mr. (Yoshishi Ta Ota), this assistance expresses the will of the Japanese people and government to support the efforts Haiti is making to improve the socioeconomic conditions of the masses, and to ensure the future of democracy here. [passage omitted]

Jamaica

Minister Restates Stand on RSA Sanctions

FL1807170391 Bridgetown CANA in English 1643 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 18, CANA—Jamaica has restated its opposition to the lifting of economic sanctions against South Africa until "true democracy is realised in that country." State minister for foreign affairs, Ben Clare, outlined the government's position Wednesday during debate in the House of Representatives.

"The Government of Jamaica will continue to insist that economic sanctions must be maintained until there is clear evidence, including the repeal of the Group Areas Act, that all parts of the apartheid system have been demolished and that every individual—black, coloured, or white—has the inalienable right to vote," Clare said.

Clare expressed disappointment that some European countries and the United States have been removing sanctions "before the system of apartheid has been totally dismantled...."

"The Government of Jamaica was among the first in the world to impose sanctions against South Africa and we are prepared if needs be to be among the last," Clare said.

On the readmission of South Africa to the International Olympic Committee and the International Cricket Board, Clare said Jamaica and the Caribbean Community (Caricom) supported the move since it was made on the recommendation of the African National Congress (ANC). ANC leader Nelson Mandela, symbol of the struggle against apartheid in South Africa, will be the guest of the Jamaica Government during a one-day official visit next Wednesday.

Government Announces Mandela Schedule 24 Jul

FL1807145591 Bridgetown CANA in English 1433 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 18, CANA—African National Congress (ANC) president, Nelson Mandela, will receive a national award from the Jamaica Government and an honorary doctorate from the University of the West Indies (UWI) during a one-day official visit here next Wednesday, the government announced.

Mandela, who will arrive early Wednesday morning accompanied by his wife, Winnie, and ANC officials, will also address a joint sitting of Parliament, and a mass rally at the national stadium here in the afternoon, a statement from the office of the prime minister said.

The statement said six Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government had accepted invitations from their Jamaican counterpart Michael Manley to be here for the occasion. The six are: Guyana President Desmond Hoyte, and Prime Ministers Vere Bird of Antigua and Barbuda, Erskine Sandiford of Barbados, Sir Lynden Pindling of the Bahamas, Dr. Kennedy Simmonds of St. Kitts-Nevis, and James Mitchell of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Mandela, the international symbol of the struggle against the collapsing South African system of apartheid, was invited to Jamaica by Prime Minister Manley shortly after his release from 28 years in a South African prison last year. Manley will host a luncheon for the ANC leader at which the visiting Caricom leaders will be present. Mandela is also expected to meet opposition representatives and lay a wreath at the shrine of Jamaica-born black consciousness leader Marcus Garvey, one of Jamaica's national heroes.

St. Christopher and Nevis

Simmonds Attends Barbados RSS Meeting

FL1907000291 Bridgetown CANA in English 2231 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] Basseterre, St. Kitts, July 18, CANA—St. Kitts-Nevis Prime Minister Dr. Kennedy Simmonds left here on Thursday for visits to Barbados and Jamaica, a government release said.

Simmonds, accompanied by Attorney General Tapley Seaton, Chief Secretary Calvin Farier, and Police Commissioner Stanley Franks, went first to Barbados for the annual meeting of the council of ministers of the Regional Security System (RSS).

The meeting, which opens on Friday, will focus on plans for the ensuing year, administrative matters, and the budget.

The release said that from Barbados, Simmonds will proceed to Jamaica to attend ceremonies honouring South African anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela who is scheduled to pay a one-day official visit to Jamaica next Wednesday.

Trinidad and Tobago

Robinson To Meet Mandela in Jamaica 24 Jul

FL1907160891 Bridgetown CANA in English 1548 GMT 19 Jul 91

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 19, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson travels to Jamaica on Tuesday to meet African National Congress president, Nelson Mandela, it was officially announced. Robinson is to spend three days in Jamaica where he and other Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government have been invited by Prime Minister Michael Manley for Mandela's one-day visit. The 72-year-old African nationalist leader accepted the invitation to visit the Caribbean island last year after his release from 27 years in jail.

Union Threatens Continuous 'Hot Action' in Aug

FL2007123091 Bridgetown CANA in English 1303 GMT 20 Jul 91

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 20, CANA—The union representing Trinidad and Tobago's public servants has threatened continuous "hot action" during August against the government if money owed the workers is not paid up. Dr. Kenrick Rennie, head of the Public Service Association which represents about 35,000 workers, said the decision was based on the outcome of a poll conducted by the union on the government's proposal to set up a state unit trust to issue shares in lieu of money.

The union wants the government to pay some of the more than two billion dollar (one TT dollar = 23.5 U.S. cents) debt owed the workers. The union is demanding cash payment of no less than 40 per cent of the debt, including 10 per cent of arrears, increments, and allowances paid to workers by the end of August.

Government has proposed to pay up to 300 million dollars in cash to employees at the inception of the trust at the start of next year. This cash will be secured by a sale of units of state companies in a national investment company, to local institutional investors such as insurance companies and pension funds.

The debt resulted from the nonimplementation of a court award to increase salaries by 2 per cent, suspension of a Cost of Living Allowance (COLA) since 1987, and a 10 per cent cut in their salaries in 1988. Salaries were restored to their original levels at the beginning of the year.

Rennie told reporters on Friday that workers will wear something "visibly black" on the last day of this month to signify the "higher form of protest action to come." Although Rennie did not go into details about the planned action, he emphasised that workers had the "right to strike."

"On the first working day in August, there will be a black-out, but a different type of black-out and the rest of the month of August proposes to be a very hot one in the public service," said Rennie. The union is demanding that the government acknowledge the award by the special tribunal in the industrial award for a 2 per cent increase to public servants salaries from this month.

"The outcome of the poll says that public servants are saying that their pay matter must not be linked to government's programme of divestment, they are saying that they want the matter of salaries and any terms of conditions to be determined through the collective bargaining process.

"... They're saying that they are only willing to accept 40 per cent of what is owed to them from the beginning of next year and they are willing to have their union discuss with government, ways and means of meeting the balance," said Rennie.

He said that other unions and associations representing the 110,000 public servants and government-paid workers are in agreement that action should be taken if government cannot pay the outstanding monies. The government, led by Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson said the cuts were made to curb public spending and to help stem a decline in the economy.

El Salvador

Parties React to C.A. Presidential Summit

PA2207190291

[Editorial Report] San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish at 0300 GMT on 19 July carries a 10-minute report on reactions from various sectors to the Central American presidential summit and its final declaration.

The report says that "while ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] deputies said that it was a resounding success for President Alfredo Cristiani's policy, deputies of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], Democratic Convergence [CD], and UDN [Nationalist Democratic Union] said the contrary."

President Cristiani's private secretary Jose Francisco Guerrero said that "the summit was a great success and that the presence of Chilean and Venezuelan Presidents Patricio Aylwin and Carlos Andres Perez respectively were evidence of President Cristiani's prestige and diplomatic acceptance abroad."

ARENA Deputy Roberto Angulo stressed that "not only Central America but also Chile and Venezuela supported President Cristiani's peace efforts."

UDN Deputy Mario Aguinada Carranza praised parts of the document, saying that "in the economic field, the summit tried to solve the Central American countries' urgent problems." However, he also deplored the biased attitude of the presidents, saying that "I regret the fact that the presidents did not contribute to a political solution of the Salvadoran conflict. Their declaration was biased and totally ignored the mediation played by the United Nations."

PDC leader Gerardo Le Chevalier said that "the summit had both positive and negative results" and noted that "the agreements on customs tariffs, ecology, and Panama's integration were good, while the reference made to the Salvadoran peace efforts was ambiguous."

CD leader Juan Jose Marttel also said that "the presidents' peace call was biased, taking into consideration that in the negotiations between the government and the FMLN there is also a point on changes and reduction within the Armed Forces." He said: "When Central American presidents only note the need for the FMLN's disarmament and demobilization without taking into account that there is another demand to make the peace agreement a reality, which calls for profound changes within the Armed Forces so that we will have a new army under peaceful conditions, when they do not take into consideration the interests of both sectors, this contributes to a polarization of the situation."

The report adds that "in an editorial aired by Radio Farabundo Marti, the FMLN described the final declaration of Central American presidents as unrealistic, adding that it does not contribute to the solution of the armed conflict in our country." The FMLN's editorial described the final declaration of the Central American presidents as a "disrespectful slap in the face to the efforts conducted by the UN secretary general."

The report also says that "the UDN termed the Central American presidents' resolution demanding the FMLN's disarmament and demobilization as an error. According to the UDN, in addition to this wrong decision, the presidents only adopted measures in favor of the rightist sectors."

The National Union of Salvadoran Workers criticized the San Salvador Declaration signed by the Central American presidents, saying that "it only gives importance to the commercial aspects and pays no attention to the situation of generalized poverty in the region."

FMLN Seizes Guazapa; Heavy Fighting Continues

PA2307001891 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 91

[Report by Rene Hurtado]

[Text] Fighting has increased in the past hours in several parts of the country. Early this morning we reported on military operations that took place near San Vicente and in the town of Guazapa, specifically, in Guazapa Hill, located north of San Salvador. We are officially reporting that the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] seized the town of Guazapa. The rebels have taken positions at the town's church and school and are engaging in fighting with 1st Infantry Brigade soldiers. Three 1st Infantry Brigade soldiers were wounded and, according to military spokesmen, the FMLN also sustained casualties.

Heavy fighting is taking place in the area immediately outside Guazapa, on the northern trunk highway. The guerrillas have put up road blocks and taken over the town. According to FMLN spokesmen, this action is led by Commanders Marcelo and Damien. The Armed Forces Press Committee and the Army reported these two men were killed during an attack carried out a few days ago by the 1st Infantry Brigade on a Modesto Ramirez Front position. These two commanders and a Lieutenant Alex were reportedly killed in that attack, but FMLN spokesman stated these are the commanders that are directing the takeover of Guazapa, where fierce fighting is taking place at noon between soldiers and FMLN guerrillas.

Recapping on the casualty toll, three soldiers were wounded and, according to military reports, the FMLN sustained casualties but we do not have figures on these casualties. We will continue bringing you details on what happened today at noon north of San Salvador.

Rebel Radio Reports

PA2307020991 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0047 GMT 23 Jul 91

[Text] We will now report on the actions that have taken place today on the northern trunk highway. These actions include the seizure of the town of Guazapa. The

information received by Radio Venceremos this morning indicates that END [National Army for Democracy] forces have taken full control of the town of Guazapa. Our forces maintained positions in the park, church, and the Civil Defense post, whose members fled in disarray in the face of the advance of our forces. The National Guard post was surrounded. We also report fighting with a company of the Soriano Battalion. The battles spread from Guazapa to the outskirts of Aguilares. We also seized control of the northern trunk highway, from kilometer marker No. 21 to marker No. 31. National Guard positions guarding the bridge over the Azacualpa River, on the northern trunk highway, were also attacked.

The joint command of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front has issued the following report:

Continuing our maneuver called, If the Armed Forces Want Our Weapons, Let Them Win the War, END forces have carried out the following activities since 0430 today, 22 July:

1. Attack on the National Guard and Civil Defense command posts in Guazapa. Both posts were partially destroyed.

2. Seizure of the northern trunk highway, from kilometer marker No. 21 to No. 31, paralyzing transportation until 1600 [2200 GMT].

3. During this maneuver, we have clashed with the Guazapa National Guard, three companies of the Soriano Battalion, the Libertad Battalion, and the [name indistinct] Battalion. We inflicted approximately 30 casualties on these forces.

4. As of 1600, our forces continued to control the highway and the outskirts of Guazapa and Aguilares. Fighting continued at that time. We also report the seizure of hand grenades and other supplies.

With this action, we are telling the Armed Forces against democracy that if they want our weapons, let them win the war as [Defense Minister] Ponce and Cristiani claim to be doing. We also reiterate that our army will never disarm itself unilaterally. The Armed Forces are the ones which should take that step because they are in the dock of the accused. There will be no peace for the wealthy as long as there is no peace and justice for the poor.

Press Communique Denounces 3d Brigade's Actions

PA2307043591 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Jul 91

["Press communique" issued by the Nuevo Gualcho Community of San Francisco Morazan; place and date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] The Nuevo Gualcho community of San Francisco Morazan denounces before the Salvadoran people and the international organizations that defend and safeguard human rights:

1. Since the month of July to date, the 3d Infantry Brigade based in San Miguel has maintained a military operation with the Arce and Ponce Battalions near the Nuevo Gualcho community, arresting inhabitants of the area, torturing, and subjecting them to severe interrogations and threats, accusing them of belonging to the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front].

2. Vehicles of the community are stopped, thorough searches are conducted, and inhabitants are not permitted to come and go to buy foodstuffs and construction material. The sale of eggs, watermelon, etc. is not permitted.

3. On 4 July six inhabitants of the community, including minors, were captured in Villa del Triunfo and were taken from Jutiapa to Chinameca. They were later taken to the 3d Infantry Brigade Headquarters where they were subjected to severe questioning and threats. Psychological pressure was exerted on them with false charges, and they were asked to cooperate by supplying information on the FMLN movements.

4. On 13 July four community inhabitants, including a priest who belongs to the Santiago de Maria Diocese, were arrested and subjected to severe questioning and threats, as was an older lady who was accused of being a guerrilla. They were all accused of being FMLN guerrillas. This action was carried out by Ponce Battalion troops.

5. On 13 July, the 3d Infantry Brigade engaged in a wild attack against the people with mortars and bullets. One of the bullets wounded an inhabitant in a home at the construction site, causing the construction to be suspended.

6. On 16 July the Ponce Battalion staged an intense attack with mortar fire and bullets, hitting our installations and affecting housing construction. A mortar round hit the roof of a house. An old lady and two children inside the house were wounded. Another house was destroyed and one of its inhabitants was injured in the right arm.

7. In view of the above, the Nuevo Gualcho community denounces and condemns the brutality of the 3d Infantry Brigade's actions. We ask that the military operations and attacks against the inhabitants come to a halt. We call on all organizations and institutions to come out and defend against human rights violations and to bring witnesses to this community to see the material and psychological damage caused.

Nuevo Gualcho Community
16 July 1991

Nicaragua

Reportage on Proceedings of FSLN Congress

International Situation Statement

PA2307041491 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Jul 91 p 3

["Declaration on the International Situation" issued by the First Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, Congress in Managua on 20 July]

[Text] Regarding the international political situation, the First FSLN Congress declares:

1. Its support for all those initiatives leading to the strengthening of the unity of the poor countries, which see their economies and their development prospects threatened by the increasing voracity of the neoliberal and neoconservative systems which, encouraged by imperialism, seek to implement a new type of domination in the world.

2. Its encouragement of all initiatives for the real integration of poor countries in defense of their own economic models, natural resources, and right to full development and justice in the distribution of wealth.

3. Its support for the struggle by the peoples of the poor countries to strengthen their sovereignty and their right to self-determination to prevent their subjugation by the hegemonic powers of the capitalist world.

4. Its support for the Guadalajara Declaration issued by the Ibero-American chiefs of state with regard to the previously mentioned concepts.

We call on all Latin American governments to eliminate the concept of bilateralism in the search for solutions to the foreign debt problems and to establish correct political and economic relations with developed countries.

5. Its support for Cuba's full right to self-determination and to decide its own model of political, social, and economic organization and, at the same time, its rejection of any U.S. policy to meddle in Cuba's domestic affairs.

6. Its support for the negotiation process between the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] and the Salvadoran Government, under the mediation of the UN secretary general, to attain real peace and justice in that brother country.

In this same regard, it states its support for the negotiations between the URNG [Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity] aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in their country.

7. Its support for Puerto Rico's right to self-determination and for the creation of adequate conditions for the full exercise of that right.

8. It demands fulfillment of the obligation to provide international protection to the Palestinian people in the territories currently occupied by Israel.

In this regard, we demand the convening of an international conference on the Palestinian issue, under UN sponsorship and with the participation of the PLO.

9. Its support for the heroic struggle of the South African people led by the ANC [African National Congress], under the leadership of Nelson Mandela, to abolish the infamous apartheid system.

10. We support the efforts of the Korean patriots of North and South to attain the reunification of their homeland and the U.S. forces' definitive withdrawal from Korean soil.

Managua, 20 July 1991.

Ethics Commission Criticized

PA2207180691 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 20 Jul 91 pp 1, 10

[Text] The participants at the Sandinist Congress have harshly criticized the Ethics Commission's report—presented by Dr. Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren—for its poor context. Some voiced their opinion demanding greater precision and depth in the future.

Few of them approved of the commission's investigation of only 34 cases, as they feel there are many more cases of abuse among the Sandinist militants in general. "We are very much on the defensive, and we have to be very clear about that," a delegate pointed out.

"We do not believe that only a small group of militants have committed abuses, but what concerns us more is that out of the 34 cases studied by the Ethics Commission, 16 were declared out of their jurisdiction, and of the rest, 15 were on complaints, charges, and minor demands, and three did not require investigation because the people presenting the case only asked that it be noted for the record," said a delegate of Region 5.

Orlando Nunez, a member of the congress, requested that another control commission be formed within the Ethics Commission to follow through and detect who has misused funds or committed abuses that must be punished.

Other delegates demanded that at least within the congress a list be made public of those who have committed abuses in order to learn who to chose when it comes to electing the national authorities, particularly at the Sandinist Assembly.

Among the participants there were also those who underestimated the charges mentioned at the commission, claiming this was part of a mad campaign that enemies of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] have waged to try to damage prestige and lessen the achivements of the revolution gained in 10 years.

When answering charges, Dr. Mariano Fiallos stated that the commission worked with serious limitations, including the fact that it was impossible to bypass FSLN policies.

"If only 34 cases were presented it is because that is what we received," Fiallos argued, after explaining that the commission thought it was wise not to release the names of the guilty people, because while there is the right to accuse, there is also a right to privacy.

The delegate pointed out that the Ethics Commission could very well search for cases of abuse, but it does not have any physical capacity. "It would have to be a commission with a capacity parallel to that of the FSLN," he reiterated.

In the end, the chairman of the Board of Directors, Commander Tomas Borge, said that the suggestions received would be sent to the Statutes Commission, and in due time the Sandinist Assembly will rule on what is presented there.

Meanwhile, some of the guests at the First FSLN Congress voiced their impressions on the same, emphasizing the statements by several ministers of the government who were present during the opening session.

"I was pleased to notice the firm will that the FSLN presented for seeking the stability and defense of the sovereignty of the country, as well as the recognition of its errors," said the vice minister of the Presidency, Antonio Ibarra.

He added that the main achievement of the FSLN is that of having prepared Nicaraguan society for a move into democracy with the elections of February 1990.

Government Minister Carlos Hurtado pointed out that the Central Report presented by Daniel Ortega was very positive, and as a Nicaraguan, he hopes the congress will have very important results for the country.

Panama

Endara on Integration With Central America

PA2207175491 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Jul 91 p 1-A

[Report by Vilma E. Figueroa B.]

[Text] President Guillermo Endara said last night that Panama decided to announce its gradual integration into Central America because the country cannot remain behind in history—but must advance.

Endara, who arrived in Panama last night, said that when integration into Central America is mentioned, people think of economic integration, which is only one aspect, integration involves all activities: transportation, education, agriculture, and housing.

Endara said that the union with our Central American brothers was further demonstrated when it was announced that Panama would no longer be an observer, but would become a full member with full rights.

He emphasized that the decision was made with the understanding that integration would be gradual and complementary. This position was accepted by the other countries that participated in the Central American summit.

The summit in Guadalajara, Mexico was attended by 23 presidents and heads of state from Latin America, Spain, and Portugal, since Ibero-America is now seen as including the latter two countries.

Endara said he had the opportunity to talk with Fidel Castro, although the fact that he was seated beside the Cuban president was pure coincidence, since seating was done at random.

Linares on Cuba, Democratization, OAS

PA2207164291 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Jul 91 p 28A

[Report by Vilma E. Figueroa B.]

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Julio Linares has stated that Cuba must prove that it wants to achieve democratization before it returns to the OAS.

Linares emphasized that Panama suffered a dictatorship for 21 years, so it is necessary to stand with people who have suffered what "we suffered."

Linares explained that this is not a matter of trying to isolate Cuba, because no one wants that. Nevertheless, everyone expects Cuba to open itself up, not only to Ibero-America, but also to the Cuban people themselves, and to establish a democracy amid liberty and justice.

Asked about Cuba's attitude toward the other countries that participated in the Central American [as published] summit, Linares answered that the prevailing wish is for Cuba to return to a democratic system, although the topic was not discussed at any time.

The official explained that Commander Fidel Castro did not talk about democratization at any time, although the position that prevailed at the summit was of moderate harmony.

Cuba was expelled from the OAS early in the 1960's when a communist regime was declared in the country.

Editorial on Need To Address Foreign Policy

PA2307021391 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 16 Jul 91 p 4a

[Editorial: "Panama's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] As the process of reinstating democracy progresses with its ambiguities and set backs, Panama is compelled to redefine—in a clear and concise way—the principles that would guide its foreign policy. Local and international changes are pressuring—in a forceful manner—the Panamanian Foreign Ministry to assume ideological and pragmatic positions within the framework of a national development plan not yet outlined. The world is opening up to new associative patterns after the end of the polarized East-West confrontation and the decline of the socialist system and its Third World variations. Latin America looks for new approaches after having personally experienced the failure of the growth model based on foreign debt and import substitution.

Panama cannot continue in the limbo in which Torrijos' vague Third World rhetoric placed us. We cannot continue there because, in the first place, that pseudo-nationalistic verbalism outlined inconceivable agreements; and in the second place because we cannot continue tied to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. The ideological founders—Yugoslavia, Egypt, and India— have modified their principles and have restructured their antagonistic policies formulated by Tito, Nasir, and Nehru.

Panama should design guidelines that clearly and unequivocally place it among the group of nations that internationally believe in the principles of self-determination and nonintervention, and in the world sphere of the market economy.

As Panama eliminated military dictatorship as a form of government and militarism as an ideology, its foreign policy should consolidate definition and alignment within the group of nations ruled by representative democracy and keep away from the totalitarian governments of the left and right. The time is over when the military governments and their docile civilian instruments traveled to Havana and Managua to render homage to Castroism and Sandinism. If we are going to establish diplomatic relations with the new Soviet Government, it should be done based on strictly complying with rejecting intervention in internal affairs.

As we said yesterday, in the Latin American field we must choose between the South American option and the Central American option. We flatly rule out continuing with the indulgent isolation in which we continue. Politics has removed us somewhat from South American economic and diplomatic activities. It is a fact that granting the safe conducts to the Norieguists wanted by Panamanian justice has untied the knots that strained relations with the South American countries. However, it is no less true that a regrettable misunderstanding has become evident about the Panamanian democratic course, in contrast with the Central American outlook on our problems. To join Central America does not mean we must divorce South America, even though the Rio Group does not accept us as a member country and the Organization of Central American States invites us to join and work to give it new life.

We are living in times of tremendous change. The developed societies join continental blocs such as the EC and transcontinental blocs such as the Group of Seven. The underdeveloped societies, such as Panama, cannot ignore the need for integration by falling into a suicidal isolation.

Noriega Collaborators Called To Appear in Miami

PA2207205791 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 18 Jul 91 p 12

[Report by Yali Enrique Pitti]

[Text] EL SIGLO has obtained a copy of an alleged preliminary list with the names of more than 10 former collaborators of dictator Manuel Antonio Noriega, head of the dismantled Panama Defense Forces, who would be summoned by U.S. authorities to testify during his trial on drug trafficking and money laundering charges.

So far, Noriega's close associates who would travel to the United States to appear in court where Noriega will be tried include Ernesto Tito Vega, Nander Pitti Velasquez, Julian Melo Borbua, Felipe Camargo, Rafael Cedeno a.k.a. Rafito, Nivaldo Madrinan, and Cleto Hernandez.

The list also includes exiles Rafael Arosemena, Rodolfo Chiari a.k.a. Popito, the bothers Carlos and Gaspar Wittgreen who are in Europe, businessman Guillermo Vega, George Novey III a.k.a. Porgy, and Jorge Krupnick. EL SIGLO reporters are making every effort to obtain the names of several Panama City and Colon Free Zone investors who are reportedly also to be summoned by the U.S. authorities to testify in court about their connections with Noriega and his money laundering activities.

Both the extraditions and the requests for court appearances during Noriega's trial will be effected through the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty [MLAT] on Crimimal Affairs, as confirmed by the Legislative Assembly.

On this subject, EL SIGLO interviewed General Prosecutor Rogelio Cruz, who said he is preparing his own list with the names of citizens currently in the United States, whose presence is required by Panama's Public Ministry.

Referring to the MLAT, which will be used to summon Panamanian citizens to testify against Noriega in Miami, Cruz said that this treaty is not to be applied to the followers of Noriega or Endara, but "to everyone who perpetrates crimes with international repercussions, at least in the United States and Panama," he said.

During the Assembly debate that concluded with the approval of the MLAT, the deputies discussed the proposal that the treaty entails a veiled or disguised possibility of extraditing individuals linked to drug trafficking. This is what those who oppose the Endara government have pointed out. The government has denied these reports, of course. However, there is expectation over the imminent summons by U.S. authorities of civilians and military officers who are linked to the Noriega government and who could provide evidence against the dictator and drug trafficker being held prisoner in Miami.

Legislators Seek Agreements for Elections

PA2207175291 Panama City CRITICA LIBRE in Spanish 17 Jul 91 p 9

[Article by Roberto Cubilla]

[Text] The division of the coalition formed by the Authentic Liberal Party, the Arnulfist Party [PA], and the Molirena [Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement] within the parliament, and the Christian Democratic Party's [PDC] decision to nominate their own candidate like the opposition

Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], have not allowed for negotiations regarding the elections for the board of directors of the Legislative Assembly. The elections should be held on 1 September.

In fact, the opposition PRD stated that during the elections for the board of directors on 1 September, they will nominate a presidential candidate and two vice presidential candidates, "to comply with a political requisite they have as an opposition party."

The majority party at the Assembly, the PDC, hopes to achieve a victory by taking the entire board, or "at least heading a list of nominations for president agreed to by consensus," according to a source in that party.

Tha parties that form the government coalition are divided into two groups. One, called the "Ninja Turtles," [preceding two words in English] intends to nominate Deputy Marco Ameglio and is backed by a group of deputies, including Molirena's Olimpo Saez and the PA's Carlos Carrizo. The other government group supports Deputy Arnulfo Escalona Rios' aspirations to the Presidency and is supported by some deputies, including Alonso Fernandez, Lukas Zarak, Francisco Artola, and Alberto Cigarruista from the two previously mentioned parties.

All these aspirations within a parliament that is clearly divided into three political currents have kept the dignitaries of various groups busy negotiating and trying to reach agreements.

The official coalition has 27 legislators who have an apparent difference in criteria. The PDC has a total of 28 deputies and the PRD 10. The Liberal Party and PALA [Labor Party] have one each. None of the political groups can garner an absolute majority of 34 votes to impose the leaders of parliament. As a result, bloc leaders, along with the executive councils of their respective parties, will continue to discuss proposals in an attempt to find one that will deliver the required number of votes on 1 September, when the parliament leadership will be elected for the 1991-1992 third period of regular sessions.

Argentina

Italian Foreign Trade Minister Arrives

PY2307133491 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Jul 91 p 4

[Text] Italian Foreign Trade Minister Vito Lattanzio arrived in Buenos Aires on 21 July and was met by Italian Ambassador to Argentina Ludovico Incisa di Camerana. On 22 July he will meet with Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella, visit the Italian Foreign Trade Institute, and then at 1900 he will go to the Italian Embassy where, in the company of Ambassador Di Camerana, he will decorate businessmen Antonio and Francisco Macri, Camillo Vallarino Gancia, and Engineer G. Livini, among others.

On 23 July he will meet with Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo. He will also meet with the Italian trade attaches accredited to the Southern Cone countries, who have been called to Buenos Aires. Just before he leaves at 1900 on 24 July, he will meet with President Carlos Menem. During these meetings, the minister will discuss the progress of Argentine-Italian economic relations.

Menem Returns From Ibero-American Summit

PY2207164491 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1435 GMT 22 Jul 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jul (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem returned to Argentina today after participating in the first Ibero-American Summit held in Guadalajara, capital of the State of Jalisco, in Mexico.

The president arrived at the Ezeiza International Airport at 1040 [1340 GMT] on board the TC-91 presidential plane. He was accompanied by his entourage which included: Presidential Spokesman Humberto Toledo; Brigadier Andres Antonietti, chief of the Military Household; Hugo Anzorregui, chief of the Secretariat for State Intelligence; and Miguel Mondino, chairman of the National Commission for Atomic Energy.

Menem did not make a statement to the press, and went straight from the airport to the Olivos presidential residence.

Surveys Show President's Image Improving

PY2207192091

[Editorial Report] Following is a compilation of two reports on surveys on the popularity of President Carlos Menem and on his government's performance. Source, time, and date are given in parentheses after each item.

Consultant Lynch, Menendez, Nivel, and Associates has released the results of a survey conducted in Greater Buenos Aires showing that "President Menem's popularity increased by two points and the opinion on government performance improved by five points in the first week of July." The report shows that Menem's popularity stood at "76.6 percent at his inauguration, then dropped to 33.9 percent in February 1990, increased to 62.1 percent in June 1990, dropped again to 35.2 percent in February 1991, and increased again to 37.1 percent in July 1991." The government performance was assessed at "65.1 percent in July 1989, 22.2 percent in February 1990, 45.8 percent in July 1990, 24.6 percent in February 1991, and 29.4 percent in July 1991." (Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1747 GMT 19 July 91)

Consultant Cesar Mansilla and Associates has released the results of a survey conducted in Buenos Aires in the first half of July which shows that "President Menem's popularity increased by six points in July compared to June." According to the survey, Menem was assessed in July at "39 percent, compared to 33 percent in June." The survey also shows that "Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo was assessed at 43 percent; Avelino Porto, health and social action minister, at 37 percent; Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella at 30 percent; Defense Minister Antonio Erman Gonzalez at 29 percent; Justice Minister Leon Arslanian at 20 percent; Education Minister Antonio Salonia at 17 percent; Interior Minister Julio Mera Figueroa at 12 percent; and Rodolfo Diaz, labor and social security minister, at 12 percent." (Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1539 GMT 19 Jul 91)

Brazil

Economy Minister Refers to Growth, IMF Credit

PY2207151691 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Jul 91 p 46

[Report by Jose Negreiros]

[Text] Montevideo—Economy Minister Marcilio Marques Moreira said yesterday that the GDP growth rate for this year will be practically zero. He said: "We reached the bottom of the pit last year but since April and May things have changed. Our objective is to reach a balance. There will be no remarkable drop or increase." Marques gave a 20-minute briefing on the Brazilian economic situation to his colleagues of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay during the first meeting of economy ministers of the Common Market of the South.

Marques gave an optimistic briefing in Portuguese, stressing the first concrete results of the resumption of the foreign debt negotiation. "Since we normalized relations with the international financial community the flow of foreign resources has become positive again," Marques said.

Marques said that if one were to total the inflow of resources (direct investments, commercial papers, [two preceding words in English] bonds, and debentures [preceding word in English]), it can be seen that Brazil obtained $3 billion during the first quarter of the year. Petrobras [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] entered in that market, seeking $100 million and obtaining $250 million.

Seeking to take advantage of this trend abroad, Central Bank President Francisco Gros—who also met with his Southern Cone counterparts—will travel today to Tokyo. He will prepare for Marques' trip to Japan, scheduled for next September, by removing from the agenda several pending financial and trade debts, an agreement with the Kawasaki company regarding the privatization of the Tubarao iron and steel works, and the supply of minerals by the Vale do Rio Doce company.

By mid-August Marques expects to resume dialogue with the banks over the unpaid outstanding debt which amounts to $53 billion. Such dialogue should take Marques to Germany, France, and the United States. Marques hopes that by then negotiations with the IMF, involving a $4 billion extended fund facility agreement to be disbursed in 36 months, will be completed.

IMF Mission Recommends 'Painful' Adjustments

PY2207120891 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Jul 91 First Section, p 8

[Report by Sonia Mossri, from Brasilia]

[Text] Jose Fajgenbaum, 45, the new head of the IMF mission to Brazil, believes that "Brazil's problem is inflation." His formula for overcoming the economic crisis is a recession based on reduced consumption and the establishment of new sources of funds for investment.

Fajgenbaum said that overall demand (the amount of goods and services that consumers want and are prepared to pay a certain price) is larger than supply. "To overcome this problem, demand must be reduced and supply must be stimulated," he said.

Evaluating the Brazilian economic situation, which is similar to that of the other Latin American countries, Fajgenbaum offered two alternatives: Obtain loans abroad or make "painful" adjustments.

He admitted that foreign loans are no longer at the level they were in 1970, adding that he believes the only solution is to implement strict stabilization programs.

Fajgenbaum carefully answered questions on the high social cost of the programs demanded by the IMF. "The country has a problem which must be solved. The IMF can help by channeling loans," he said.

Fajgenbaum said he believes the IMF policy has changed. He pointed out that since 1988 it has been supporting ways to reduce the foreign debt.

He cited Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Uruguay, and the Philippines as examples of countries that have recently signed agreements which reduced their debts.

Every country that has benefited from debt reduction by the IMF and the creditor banks has implemented severe adjustments to the economy, despite the resulting increase in unemployment, decrease in economic activities, need to open the economy to foreign capital, and privatization of state-owned companies.

The new head of the IMF mission has explained the failure of the agreements signed with the IMF during the 1980's: "No one expected interest rates to become as high as they did following the 1982 debt crisis."

Fajgenbaum believes that the increase in interest rates made foreign exchange more expensive for everyone—especially those countries with larger debts, like Brazil.

To obtain a stand-by [preceding word in English] loan (a temporary situation until conditions for a longer term program evolve), Fajgenbaum recalls that the Brazilian Government will have to set economic goals for 1992 and even for 1993. The disbursement of the stand-by loan is tied to the fulfillment of the goals agreed with the IMF.

Fajgenbaum handed Silvio Rodrigues, head of the Central Bank Economic Department, a list of nearly 20 Brazilian officials with whom the mission must hold talks.

Collor Wants IMF Mission Head Out

PY2207132091 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Jul 91

[Text] President Fernando Collor has rebuffed Jose Fajgenbaum's remarks on Brazil's domestic affairs. Fajgenbaum is head of the IMF delegation currently in Brazil. Collor wants Fajgenbaum out of the country as soon as possible. Fajgenbaum had suggested amendments to the Brazilian Constitution that seek to attract foreign investments in the country.

President Collor has called Fajgenbaum a servant of the IMF. He said:

[Begin Collor recording] He has not yet understood very well that our country and our people are different from those he deals with at the IMF. The statement made by that IMF servant was extremely unpleasant for the government and the people of Brazil, and I must strongly rebuff his statement which represents meddling in domestic affairs. We will not tolerate people coming from abroad to tell us what to do or not to do. [end recording]

While on his 5-km jog this past Sunday, President Collor wore a T-shirt with the following slogan: Pessimists Complain About the Wind; Optimists Set the Sails.

President Collor referred to inflation. He said that the July inflation rate will be under two digits. He said that there is no need to worry because the pace of the economic activity has returned to normal.

Politicians Applaud Collor

PY2207133891 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Jul 91

[Text] Political sources have praised President Fernando Collor's reaction to remarks by the new IMF mission

representative. Congressional President Senator Mauro Benevides has promised full congressional support for the president.

PT [Workers Party] Deputy Paulo Paim, from Rio Grande do Sul, has stated that the reaction was correct. Deputy Jose Carlos Saboia, PSD [Democratic Social Party] leader in the Chamber of Deputies, has also defended the presidential stance, saying that it is correct.

Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola has said that President Collor has answered the IMF mission representative the way the nation expected: With pride.

Gros Demands Explanation

PY2207135091 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Jul 91 p 17

[Text] Brasilia—Central Bank [BC] President Francisco Gros yesterday demanded an explanation from Jose Fajgenbaum, chief of the IMF mission in Brazil, who on 17 July said that Brazil has to amend its Constitution in order to reach an agreement with the IMF. Fajgenbaum has said he did not make such a remark to the press. He also released a note with an official denial. The BC president, however, asked him to keep away from journalists.

Fajgenbaum said: "I did not say it is necessary to amend the Constitution. I said it is necessary to make structural adjustments."

Fajgenbaum's note, which was released yesterday afternoon, says that IMF members have never commented on the Brazilian Constitution, claiming that there was a misunderstanding. Thomas Reichman, who has moved from his post of chief of the BC South Atlantic Division to that of chief of the Mexican and Caribbean Division, said that IMF technicians should behave like Caesar's wife.

He said: "The Romans said: 'It is not enough for Caesar's wife to be pure; she should look pure.'"

During a press conference yesterday, Fajgenbaum stressed that Brazil will have to submit a medium- and long-term program of economic structural reforms to the IMF in order to sign a three-year agreement with the IMF (Extended Fund Facility) [three preceding words in English].

The Extended Fund Facility can provide financial resources to Brazil in addition to the $2 billion that is being requested in the short-term. The $2 billion will be negotiated through a provisional agreement that may be signed in August.

Legislators Score IMF Leader

PY2207141491 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Jul 91 p 17

[Text] Brasilia—Maranhao Deputy Jose Carlos Saboia, head of the Brazilian Socialist Party [PSB] bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, will ask Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek to get the government to confirm whether or not the IMF agrees with Jose Fajgenbaum, who believes that Brazil should amend its Constitution.

Saboia said: "It is worrisome to see the First World colonialist attitude prevailing. Right now, rules are being set by everyone from President George Bush, who is imposing conditions on Iraq, to third-class officials of an international organization like the IMF.

Humberto Lucena, leader of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] bloc in the Senate, asserted: "This represents undue interference in the country's domestic affairs. Brazil is not going to modify its Constitution just because the IMF demands it. We have a date set to review our Constitution but we will do so bearing national situation and interests in mind. If, in order to obtain new loans, Brazil needs to accept this type condition, things will become very difficult because Congress will not tolerate this sort of subservience.

Deputy Paulo Paim from Rio Grande do Sul agrees with Lucena. He believes that Fajgenbaum's comments could jeopardize an agreement with the IMF.

The situation might backfire because it might compel the government and Congress to further question the terms of an agreement with the IMF.

Deputy Roberto Freire said: "If we accept this coercion, we might find someone else coming to defend the situation of the Amazon.

Communists Call For Expulsion

PY2207161891 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Jul 91 p 17

[Text] Deputy Roberto Freire, leader of the Brazilian Communist Party in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday called for the expulsion of Jose Fajgenbaum, who heads the IMF mission visiting Brazil, for having conditioned a long-term agreement over the foreign debt to an amendment of the Constitution. The statement made by the IMF representative has caused a bad impression among the opposition parties in Congress. All party leaders consider his statement an unacceptable interference in Brazilian sovereignty.

Fajgenbaum, chief of the IMF South Atlantic Division, said that the IMF will be able to reach an agreement only if Brazil amends its Constitution, especially the point regarding its foreign trade rules and the participation of the states in tax collection.

"This is insolence. If the government was in the slightest way concerned over threats to national sovereignty, it should expel this IMF official from Brazil," Freire said.

Amazon Commander Scores Industrialized Nations

PY2307031691 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Jul 91 p 7

[Report by Joao Alberto Ferreira]

[Text] Brasilia—General Antenor de Santa Cruz, chief of the Amazon region Military Command, was the main figure at the meeting of Amazon region governors that took place yesterday in Manaus. Gen. Santa Cruz harshly attacked the industrialized countries that oppose the exploitation of the Amazon region. The general said there is "an international greed" that attempts to make Brazilians seem incapable of administering their own territory.

"Once again the international greed is expressing itself without masks, behind environmental defense, minorities, and the fight against drug trafficking, trying to make us seem incapable of administering the Amazon region. We will react," the general said a day after the Group of Seven industrialized countries met. Gen. Santa Cruz received the most applause at the Manaus meeting.

Gen. Santa Cruz said that Senator Pedro Simon (Brazilian Democratic Movement Party - Rio Grande do Sul) once asked him what could be done for the Amazon region in the short term. Gen. Santa Cruz said that the answer he gave Simon on that occasion is now turning into a reality during this meeting: "I told him that we had to organize and structure our supporters to defend our ideas because we are at a disadvantage regarding our enemies, who organized many years ago," Gen. Santa Cruz said, referring to the governments of the wealthy countries that preach the total preservation of the Amazon region.

Even without referring to the Amazon Code—a document drawn up by Amazon Governor Gilberto Mestrinho—Gen. Santa Cruz congratulated Mestrinho for his gesture of organizing the governors:

"Through well-designed work they managed to create a picture of 'truths' not in keeping with the reality known by the Brazilian people," the general said.

All the governors at the meeting supported the general's words.

"There is an international plot to prevent the development of the Amazon region. If we exploit our resources, we will harm international competition," Mestrinho added to the general's words.

"The production of the cassiterite deposit in Ariquemes, Rondonia, last year amounted to 5 percent of the world cassiterite production, and it made the international tin price drop drastically from $12 to $6.80 per ton. This forced 81 British mines to close down in Malaysia alone, which is one of the greatest producers of this mineral. Therefore, it is necessary to prevent the Amazon from producing cassiterite. It is necessary to settle more Indians on the sides of the Negro and Madeira Rivers, otherwise South African gold production will have to stop. That is the painful truth," Mestrinho said.

Amapa Governor Anibal Barcellos said the "international greed" mentioned by Gen. Santa Cruz is the result of a study carried out by the Hudson Institute, a Pentagon organization, which demonstrated that there are $1.7 trillion worth of mineral reserves in the Amazon region.

Army Editorial Criticizes Press Reports

PY2307004091 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Jul 91 p 4

[Text] Brasilia—In its Army news report, the Army Ministry released an editorial yesterday entitled "Fantasy Island," in which it criticizes the press for using fanciful language in its reports. Among other topics, it asks, "How is it possible to reproduce talks among high-ranking authorities in a restricted area with so many details?"

The criticisms are strong and ironic. The editorial asks: Do the media "have files and tattle-tales capable of carrying out spying operations worthy of the most cunning secret agents?"

Chile

Foreign Minister on Opening Office in Havana

PY2307023491 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jul 91

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today studied aspects of the new consular and commercial relations that will resume with Cuba in about 30 days.

Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma said he has been thinking about who to name as the head of the Chilean mission in Havana. He stated, however, that the appointment will not be made now. The decision to resume consular and commercial relations was made by Presidents Patricio Aylwin and Fidel Castro last week.

Silva Cimma explained that the appointment will be made in agreement with President Aylwin in about 30 days, which he considered a sensible time. This is how he alluded to the appointment of a consul. He added that because Chile does not have any property in Havana the opening of the Chilean offices will take more time than the time needed by the Cubans. He added that the Cuban Government must provide two facilities: one for the consular office and another for the consul general's residence.

Silva Cimma refused to comment on who will head the Chilean mission in Havana. He said that no decision has been made yet on whether the man to head the mission will be a career diplomat or a politician. He admitted, however, that most of the Chilean consul generals are Foreign Service officials. He also said that there are still two vacancies for consul general to be filled. He said that according to a law promulgated by the military regime the appointment is the president's exclusive responsibility.

Silva Cimma refused to comment on any appointments today after resuming his ministerial activities after

accompanying President Aylwin to Colombia, El Salvador, and Mexico. Silva Cimma met with his advisers today to study his upcoming meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Guido di Tella, the last step before the meeting of the Argentine and Chilean presidents on 1 and 2 August.

Politicians Discuss Ties

PY2207190091 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 21 Jul 91

[Speakers identified by on-screen captions]

[Text] Representatives of several political organizations today commented on the resumption of consular and commercial ties with Cuba.

[Begin recording] Independent Senator Arturo Alesandri: I believe this decision to be useless and untimely. We have to bear in mind that Cuba has been the principal training ground for terrorists, that it has sent arms to Chile, and that consular relations are not particularly useful for improving nonexistent commercial ties since Cuba has little to offer us. Thus, I lament the government decision to resume relations because Cuba has not given any positive signs that it is changing course in a way that would benefit Chile. I assume the president of the nation realizes that the reestablishment of consular relations implies that Cuba has ceased to interfere with domestic affairs, at least with Chilean domestic affairs.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you believe that the resumption of relations with Cuba is a result of pressure from leftwing parties?

Eric Schnake, president of the Party for Democracy: I do not believe that it is the result of any kind of pressure. I believe that it is a normal development in the country's political relations with other countries.

National Renewal Senator Sergio Diez: We believe that this resumption of relations, which is based on meaningless pretexts like an increased number of tourists, cannot take place at a time when the terrorist problem is really serious in Chile and when Castro needs to adopt a clear-cut position.

My personal opinion is that the government decision projects a confusing signal regarding terrorism and comes as a direct result of pressure from the left.

Christian Democratic Party Deputy Guillermo Yungue: There have been no deciding pressures either for or against. What we have here is an act of foreign policy toward a country which is returning to the fold of the international community, and obviously to the fold of Latin America. This is very important for Chile whose policy is, by the way, similar to practically all other Latin American countries. Furthermore, I believe that this decision will help Chile exercise some influence in connection with a political opening and respect for human rights in Cuba. This attitude is part of Chile's international position. [end recording]

Carabineros Station Bombed in Santiago

PY2307015091 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jul 91

[Salomon Manzur relay from mobile unit]

[Text] A bomb attack was carried out a few minutes ago against the Carabineros station in La Victoria District, San Miguel, in southern Santiago.

The are still no reports on damage or whether there are any casualties. The attack occurred at approximately 1830 in the Carabineros station at 4650 Primero de Mayo Street. The Special Police Operations Group, Gope, is carrying out patrol operations to find the people responsible for the attack.

Colombia

Gaviria Comments on Guadalajara Summit Results

PA2207214291 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1320 GMT 22 Jul 91

[Press conference held by President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo with local journalists and an unidentified moderator at the Narino Palace in Santa Fe de Bogota; live—broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Gaviria] ....democracy, which includes the majority of the Colombian people. Nevertheless, I have always stated that we must always keep a door open to political solutions as long as there is a sliver of light on the horizon. We started the Caracas talks after a long process and, although the atmosphere of the dialogue has deteriorated, we still harbor the hope that we will be able to find solutions to the armed conflict. We will keep that door open as long as we believe that there is a possibility of attaining a reply and a political solution.

However, it has become increasingly clear that the country will have to defend its institutions, resort to greater security measures, and increase its security budget, which we intend to coordinate with the next congress. Some of the acts of vandalism and destruction that took place earlier this year during the terrorist campaign carried out in February have not been repeated, but other actions have been repeated. I believe that the security plan must be revised, and we will insist on this because it is necessary to defend our institutions. We will certainly keep a door open as long as there is the possibility of achieving a political solution—even though it seems less plausible.

[Moderator] A question from Carlos Villota of Colmundo. [silence] A question from Orlando Gomez of Cinevision.

[Gomez] [Question indistinct]

[Gaviria] I will first answer the question about relations with Cuba by stating that we have restored commercial and consular relations with the Republic of Cuba. We

jointly adopted this decision with other South American countries—initially with Chile, and then with Paraguay. All the South American countries now have, though not necessarily consular and commercial relations, diplomatic relations of some sort with Cuba, as a result of Colombia's pluralism and international policy. We had to place it on a level with our international policy, which endorses respect and pluralism, because we are convinced that the policy adopted by Colombia—many years ago and many governments ago—to maintain relations with countries of the most differing ideologies, is also the policy of this government and this administration. We have simply continued the tradition of what has been our international policy and we have taken the first step.

I believe that the causes that led to our breaking off relations with Cuba almost 10 years ago have disappeared because of actions and decisions adopted by the Cuban Government, of course. A process of normalization and rapprochement in our relations with Cuba was already initiated during the Betancur administration, and continued during President Barco's government, and so now I have taken a step that is only natural and normal. I hope to establish normal trade relations with Cuba and, of course, I also hope to establish consular relations for the time being. As I said in Guadalajara, this does not imply ideological approval of the Cuban regime, just as it does not imply that we have given our ideological approval to China, with which Colombia maintains relations, nor does it imply ideological approval of North Korea, with which Colombia also maintain relations. Colombia also maintains relations with the USSR. Colombia has an international policy, and this case is simply part of its development.

[Moderator] Question by Carlos Ruiz of Caracol.

[Ruiz] Mr. President, there is evidence that the policy of submission to justice, which your government advocates, has not been successful with the paramilitary and self-defense groups in Middle Magdalena where the situation seems to be becoming very complicated. What actions will your government adopt to maintain peace in Middle Magdalena?

[Gaviria] It is true, of course, that the policy has not been as successful as we expected with the paramilitary of self-defense groups. Initially some groups submitted to justice and surrendered their weapons. They made certain gestures and expressed certain attitudes when the first decrees were issued, but these gestures have not been repeated. Nevertheless, I hope that these gestures will be repeated in the future, that these groups will submit to Colombian justice and depart from the path of self-defense, which is improper. According to our democracy and government policy, the state has a monopoly on the use of force. This is our policy and it is the only policy that can establish a climate of peace and coexistence.

The policy whereby every individual defends himself, the policy of expecting citizens to take justice into their own hands, is a mistaken policy; it is a damaging process that results in negative consequences and it has caused the public order situation in Middle Magdalena and other regions of the country to deteriorate. I will insist on the only possible policy, the only one that will bring about a climate of peace and coexistence. [Defense] is the job of the Armed Forces and state security bodies and attitudes such as these only do a great deal of damage and cause the climate of coexistence to deteriorate, as has already happened in Colombia's Middle Magdalena.

[Moderator] Artemiro Pineros of LA PRENSA.

[Pineros] Good morning, Mr. President. What is your government's position regarding the resumption of relations with Cuba and Fidel Castro's possible mediation in the dialogue?

[Gaviria] Colombia has not in any way asked for, offered, or requested the Cuban Government's mediation in talks with the guerrillas. What we have done, and I announced this before, is to keep friendly governments informed of developments in the Colombian peace process. In many countries, such as France, Spain, Mexico, and Venezuela, the Colombian guerrilla groups have friends and certain relations. Sometimes they establish relations with political parties, as in the case of Spain and France. This is why we have decided to keep them informed and clearly state the particularities and specificities of the Colombian peace process. I am somewhat fearful of generalizations, of the Colombian situation being compared to situations in certain Central American countries, and that Colombia's democratic evolution will be misunderstood.

Therefore, all we have done is inform all of those countries of the manner in which Colombia's peace process and institutional process are evolving. We are not expecting their mediation. I believe that our international, pluralist, and open policy, and our insistence on that policy has contributed to the peace process in Colombia. It means that we have an autonomous, independent international policy, and it means that to have an international and pluralist policy like Colombia's will help establish a climate of peace and coexistence. We must remember that one of the main criticisms that used to be made of Colombia's international policy was that it lacked these characteristics. Today this policy, not as a result of this administration's actions, but through the actions of previous administrations, has this profile and character, and what I have done is simply consistent with that policy's guidelines.

[Moderator] Jairo Carasona of RCN [Radio Cadena Nacional].

[Carasona] Good morning, Mr. President. Going back to the issue of relations with Cuba—an issue that has triggered many reactions in our country—what is the advantage for Colombia of renewing these consular

relations when in fact there is little trade exchange between the two nations. Rather, what is being said is that we are giving a little breathing space to a dictatorship, Fidel Castro's dictatorship, that is definitely on the decline.

[Gaviria] First I would like to point out that we do have trade relations with Cuba. Certainly, these relations are not on the same level as those we have with the United States, Germany, or France, but they do have significant trade value. These trade relations with Cuba are very superior to those that we have with a majority of the nations with which we have diplomatic relations. If we compare this with other Asian, European, and African nations with which Colombia has diplomatic relations, we find that these [trade] relations with Cuba are much more important—from a trade point of view—than those we have with other nations. In the second place, I would like to state that diplomatic relations are not established solely for pragmatic reasons, just to see what gains can be obtained from a trade point of view. All nations—a large majority of nations—have diplomatic relations for other reasons—for [peaceful] international coexistence. More and more we see that respect for pluralism is accepted in international relations, and the establishment of diplomatic relations does not implicate, in any way whatsoever, anything other than harmonic and respectful relations regarding sovereign decisions made by other nations. Colombia has relations with.... [changes thought] not just Colombia, but almost all the nations of the international community have relations with nations that do not have democratic regimes, which do not practice democracy, as we understand it, however, we do have diplomatic relations with these nations.

We want Cuba to make changes consistent with the new circumstances of international life and world economy. Decisions in Cuba, however, can only be made by the Cuban people. We respect the principles of nonintervention and the people's self-determination. We believe that these changes should take place, not as the result of pressure by the international community or because of the blockade, but through the Cuban people's sovereign decision. We hope that the Cuban people can make such a decision someday so that their economy can be developed and some democratic principles can be applied on the island.

[Moderator] Vicente Silva of Noticiero Nacional.

[Silva] Good morning, Mr. President. Still on the subject of Cuba, Fidel Castro talked to you for several hours and on several occasions. What specific proposals did he make to you regarding Cuba's relations with Colombia and, for instance, in the case of the guerrillas? Did Castro pledge to you or other presidents to make reforms, a sort of perestroyka, in the Cuban Government, something the people are demanding, so that Cuba is not left isolated, as several presidents pointed out in Guadalajara?

[Gaviria] Certainly. As you said, we talked to Castro on several occasions. Some of these conversations were personal and some took place in the presence of Mexican President Salinas and Venezuelan President Perez. We discussed in depth the Latin American and world situation. We talked about the ongoing peace processes in Latin America. We talked about Colombia's situation, not only regarding its peace process, but also the positive development of Colombian democracy and institutions. The duty of a head of state is both to keep other countries posted on how the local situation and politics of his country evolve and to exchange ideas with them. This is all we did with President Castro. We examined the progress of the talks and the internal situation. We certainly believe that Cuba can help Colombia attain a climate of peace and coexistence. We trust that Cuba will cooperate with us whenever the opportunity arises. We also talked to Castro about the possibility of signing a judicial cooperation agreement, which we hope to conclude in the coming weeks. We attach considerable importance to this agreement. We believe that the Cuban authorities possess valuable information that can help Colombian justice to try drug traffickers.

[Moderator] Carlos Villota of Colmundo.

[Villota] Good morning, Mr. President. Can the fact that your government has resumed consular relations with Cuba and the integrationist and pluralist climate on the continent lead to democracy in the future and renovate what has been described as Castro's continent of dictatorship? Will your government back such a political decision?

[Gaviria] As I have already pointed out, we trust that important changes in Cuba's economy and development have been affected in Cuba and that the airs of change blowing in socialist countries can reach Cuba. I must underline, however, that we believe the decision for these changes must be made by the Cuban people. Such changes should respond to the principles of nonintervention in other states' affairs and the people's self-determination. These principles are sacrosanct to Colombia's international policy and have been proposed and respected by all governments in the past. We uphold these principles as governing our international policy. We trust that these changes can occur in Cuba in the future for the good of the Cuban people and for the evolution of the Cuban society, which we consider good.

[Huber Ariza from EL TIEMPO] I would like to ask if the Colombian economy is prepared to face the challenges of integration following the signing of agreements with the G-3 [Group of Three—Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia] and in view of the negotiations that are under way within the Andean Group.

[Gaviria] The Colombian economy definitely has to adapt itself to the process of internationalization. We cannot say that the Colombian economy is completely prepared for this, but from that viewpoint neither are the Venezuelan or Mexican economies, nor the Peruvian

economy. No economy is ever completely prepared for the process of internationalization. What is being done with these trade agreement processes is to prepare the economy for integration by compelling it to make adjustments. The process of internationalization implies participating and competing with other countries in the international market, but that is something that cannot be easily attained. It has been seen in the past that it cannot be attained except by competing, by opening up one's economy. It is impossible to conceive of such a process occurring any other way.

At times I fully understand the position of the Colombian businessmen, which is similar to that of their counterparts in many countries. They would like to have the economy completely prepared before they begin to compete, but this is not possible. One has to enter the competitive process in stages; to enter the competition gradually so that an adjustment process can be made. If all the countries in the world decided that they would not compete or join the integration process unless they were thoroughly prepared, it would be impossible to advance in free world trade and it would be impossible to take advantage of trade possibilities. It has long been established—for more than 200 years—that competition is the main promoter of technological advances. Naturally, we hope that this will also be true for the Colombian economy.

I believe that there is an encouraging sign. Since this administration took office, it has adopted two packages of measures that are relatively important to the process of opening up the economy. We have entirely eliminated the import license requirement. We made the first reduction in tariffs, and the country's foreign exchange position has improved noticeably instead of deteriorating, although national industry has suffered a bit. There has even been a process of revaluation of the currency, one that has been inevitable in view of the notable improvement of the country's foreign exchange situation. Our international reserves have been growing at a very fast pace, and this has brought about a revaluation of the peso.

This is the best demonstration that the Colombian economy can in fact appropriately prepare itself for the process of opening up, for internationalization. There has even been some criticism of the policy of opening up the economy. Even though at the onset the plan was described as too aggressive or too fast-paced, some sectors now consider it too tentative, too gradual, and complain that we are not going as fast as we should. As can be expected, however, the criticism comes from two flanks. There are still some who believe that we are going too fast. I believe that we are going at the right pace and that we are marching at the right beat. In a couple of years the economy will be much more open, the tariffs will be relatively low, and the economy will be fully prepared for the process of internationalization that is essential for the growth of the Colombian economy and for our rate of growth to increase. This internationalization process is also necessary to reinsert Colombia into the world picture, and it is absolutely fundamental if we want to convert exports into the pillar and make it the most dynamic impetus of our economic growth.

[Luis Eduardo Maldonado of Radio Sucre] Good morning, Mr. President. I have two questions. First, what did Colombia obtain from the first summit of Ibero-American heads of state? Second, when the peace process with the National Coordinating Board began, Colombia had much faith in it. We are now in the third phase of the process and are witnessing an impressive wave of terrorist attacks. Could this wave of attacks not erode your government's peace policy?

[Gaviria] Concerning your first question, I would like to say that the summit was a success, and that it represented a very important step forward as far as Ibero-American integration is concerned. It is the first time since the meeting of the two worlds—since the discovery of America almost 500 years ago—that a meeting of heads of state of this type has been held. There have been significant advances in the Ibero-American relationship as a whole. Many contacts were made and several bilateral and multilateral agreements were reached. In addition, summits of this type have now been institutionalized as the means of expression of a new world bloc that is beginning to emerge—the Ibero-American community of nations.

Concerning your second question—I would certainly prefer it if you would only ask one—I would like to answer that the road to peace—as my government sees it—is obviously not free of drawbacks, obstacles, and problems. Hence, the government has proposed a cease-fire as the first point of the Caracas agenda, because it has understood that it would be extremely difficult to carry out a peace process amid an atmosphere of conflict and terrorism. Unfortunately, we did not find among the guerrilla groups a positive attitude toward achieving progress on this point of the agenda.

We now face a noticeable deterioration in the atmosphere of dialogue for an agreement and this endangers what represents a great hope for the Colombian people—because we might be able to achieve peace through the Caracas talks. Unfortunately, the guerrilla groups have increasingly resorted to desperate acts of terrorism and banditry. These actions are not exactly aimed at the Armed Forces of Colombia—only the civilian population, defenseless people, who are left without electricity or means of transportation, when the nation's infrastructure is attacked.

We interpret this as a sign that the guerrilla groups have problems and that they are desperate. Given that they cannot face the Armed Forces, they have opted to directly attack the people and the civilian population. We deplore this tremendously and we obviously understand.... [corrects himself] We cannot interpret those acts of terrorism as military victories. They are simply rash actions against the civilian population and defenseless people.

We will insist on the need for dialogue, for the time being, and we hope to have proof that these talks are useful. If, at any time, we come to the conclusion that the dialogue is definitely useless and that we will only find terrorism and acts of vandalism, then we will have to suspend the dialogue—because it has failed to achieve positive results.

[Moderator] Fabio Pantino, of Colprensa.

[Pantino] Mr. President, some international news agencies have said that you met with Brazilian President Collor de Mello to review mechanisms for normalizing international coffee prices. If this is correct, what would be the outlook of those talks?

[Gaviria] We could only meet once with President Collor de Mello, given the short time available in Guadalajara and the number of meetings we held. We were able to talk once and I was able to give President Collor a memorandum prepared by the National Federation of Coffee Producers and explain Colombia's interest in the topic. Some Central American presidents also did this. We said that we would continue the dialogue, perhaps in a more specific and thorough way, during my official visit to Brazil in September. I cannot talk about a dialogue, only about an exchange of ideas, a recognition of the heavy losses sustained by producer countries since the world coffee pact ended a couple of years ago. We cannot rule out the possibility that Colombia and Brazil may start, in the future, a dialogue to adopt policies that will help us defend coffee prices within the international economy.

[Moderator] Leon Portela, Radio Autentica.

[Portela] Mr. President, good morning. Did you talk with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez about the Medellin Metro during your recent trip to Mexico? Has that nation pledged to help us complete the project?

[Gaviria] My contacts with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez complement the efforts recently exerted in Spain and Germany by the finance and foreign ministers, the mayor of Medellin, and the governor of Antioquia. They visited those countries a couple of weeks ago and they met with foreign and finance ministers and other economic officials in those countries, to confirm the financing that will allow us to complete the Medellin Metro. As you well know, there are two components to that financing—one is a normal credit component and this could possibly be settled in the talks with Germany and Spain. There is obviously a component of concessions, meaning long-term credit lines with much lower interest. We trust that this will be possible. That was the main reason for my talks with Prime Minister Gonzalez.

Both Germany—given the reunification—and Spain—given the significant budget cuts being made this year—have had problems getting concessions for the Medellin Metro. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez promised to personally assume the task and decidedly seek the Spanish and German Governments' support to get the necessary financing to build the Medellin Metro. This is part of a series of actions and we must wait until they conclude, and we all hope that they will conclude satisfactorily.

[Moderator] Marta Camargo, Radio Santa Fe.

[Camargo] Mr. President, at the beginning of the press conference, you spoke of the need to revise security plans in view of the acts of terrorism and vandalism that the guerrillas have continued to carry out. Colombia is no longer under a state of siege. Could the revision of the security plans be effective in line with the provisions related to internal upheaval [conmocion interior] that is contained in the new constitution?

[Gaviria] No, the government has not considered that possibility as yet. It plans to face up to the wave of terrorism with the instruments that are currently available. It has not considered a recourse to the provisions for internal upheaval. We must assess the damage done by the guerrillas on this occasion as compared with the wave of terrorism that took place in February. There has been some progress. For example, destruction of the infrastructure of the oil, mining, and cement companies has been significantly less than that which took place in February. In contrast, damage to the electric grid has been perhaps significantly greater than the damage done in the wave of terrorism that took place in February. That is the kind of assessment that we have to make in order to determine in what areas the measures that we took in February have had positive effects, and in what areas we have been unable to make any significant progress.

The country must definitely realize that as long as such large groups of Colombians are up in arms and are now devoted to banditry and terrorism, we will have to invest more in security and seek more efficiency in intelligence and security matters. The plan that we put into effect in February is in the process of being implemented. It has not been fully developed. We have not incorporated all the mobile brigades. We have not created all the intelligence organizations. The plan for the protection of bridges and national infrastructures has barely been put into effect. We hope that the plan will be fully implemented by the end of the year.

[Moderator] Cesar Ruiz, of EL NUEVO SIGLO.

[Ruiz] Mr. President, the military actions that the Army has taken against the guerrillas are obvious, as is the guerrillas' attitude towards the state. By the end of the month, 18 airplanes are scheduled to arrive from the United States. If we are talking about a political solution by means of dialogue, how is one to interpret this military aid from the United States as opposed to the political solutions that Colombia is seeking?

[Gaviria] I wish to point out that at this time, we are actually going to receive four airplanes, not all the airplanes that were offerred as part of the U.S. military aid. This is very versatile equipment. The United States

is not providing this equipment for the struggle against the guerrillas. The equipment is part of a military aid package that is basically to help in the struggle against the drug trafficking. This equipment is very useful for patrolling and for surveillance activities over certain areas; that is the purpose and the scope of this military support and aid that the Colombian Government is going to receive from the United States, that is, from the U.S. Government.

[Moderator] The last question is by Amparo Ponton of "The Seven O'Clock Newscast."

[Ponton] Good morning, Mr. President. You told us a short while ago about possible cooperation in the judicial area between Colombia and Cuba. I would like you to tell us if any agreement was reached in Guadalajara for legal cooperation with any other country, specifically Spain, the country that cooperates most in the struggle against the Colombian drug trafficking.

[Gaviria] Yes, we are in the process of signing a legal cooperation agreement with Spain. Efforts in this regard are being made, with great efficiency, by Dr. William Jaramillo Gomez, our ambassador in that country. Significant progress has been made in this regard. We hope to complete that cooperation agreement relatively soon. The fact is that the country has sought to emphasize legal cooperation agreements with not all the world's countries, but just with those countries that we think have the greatest amount of information. In fact, a proposal has been made to establish a legal cooperation agreement with Cuba, because Colombian authorities are convinced that Cuba has information that could be useful and valuable, and we hope to have access to that information through the legal cooperation agreement that we hope to sign with the Republic of Cuba very soon.

Peasants Blame Drug Cartel for Leader's Death

PA2307002091 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 91

[Text] The Peasant Self-Defense groups have declared open war on the Medellin Cartel after the murder of their leader, Henry de Jesus Perez. Meanwhile, Pablo Escobar Gaviria has issued a communique from the Envigado jail denying any connection to the murder in Puerto Boyaca.

According to Ariel Otero, Perez' successor, the murder was committed on orders of the Medellin Cartel. He said that 40 million pesos had been offered to kill the leader of the self-defense groups. Otero said that Henry de Jesus Perez was killed on 20 July shortly after he ordered the release of 10 members of the Medellin Cartel who had been detained by the self-defense groups when they were about to carry out a number of terrorist attacks.

Meanwhile, in a message from the Envigado jail, Pablo Escobar Gaviria blamed Henry de Jesus Perez' death on internal problems in the self-defense groups.

Guerrilla Activities for 7-14 Jul

PA2207190991

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of battle reports and guerrilla activities in Colombia carried by Spanish-language voice, press, and press agency sources monitored at Panama Bureau between 7 and 14 July.

Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish at 0100 GMT on 7 July broadcasts a three-minute report stating that "numerous Antioquian families have been affected by terrorist actions carried out by the Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNGSB]." The report says that "residents from the banks of the Rio Nus were affected by the spilling of ACPM into the river" after the guerrillas blew up the multipurpose pipeline that leads to Medellin in San Roque Municipality. The report adds that in this same region "the guerrillas blew up a bridge on the La Paz Highway, over the Rio Nechi, isolating the towns of Zaragoza and Caucasia."

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish on 10 July on page 1A and 8A carries a 500-word report on the CNGSB's attacks against the national electrical infrastructure. The guerrillas concentrated their attacks on the Caribbean Coast area on 9 July, when they blew up two electrical towers that supply energy to seven departments in the region. According to the report, the situation was "more serious in Santa Marta, Cartagena, and Barranquilla."

The report adds that a police patrol clashed with a guerrilla unit on 9 July when the guerrillas were preparing to blow up an electrical tower in Bolivar Department. No casualties were reported.

Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 11 July carries a one-minute report on the Civic Aeronautics Department suspending flights to and from the city of Cartagena after police authorities confirmed that a CNGSB commando unit had dynamited the main airstrip of the Rafael Nunez International Airport. According to an official report, the unit activated an explosive device at 0100 on 11 July. No casualties were reported. Aeronautical authorities stated that the airstrip will not be in use until further notice.

Radio Cadena Nacional also carries a one-minute report on the death of four customs agents killed in an explosion in Santa Marta. According to the first official reports, an explosive device hidden along the highway was detonated when the car carrying the customs agents drove by. Colombian authorities suspect guerrilla units are responsible for the attack.

The radio also carries a one-minute report on a recel attack that took place in Cali. According to police authorities, an electricity tower was blown up on the night of 10 July. The explosive device caused considerable damage to the electrical tower. No casualties or electrical power shortages were reported.

Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 12 July in a one-minute report cites the Armed Forces spokesman announcing that a guerrilla unit had been intercepted in Boyaca and Casanares. According to the source, eight guerrillas were killed and military equipment was confiscated after several hours of fighting.

Paris AFP in Spanish at 0241 GMT on 14 July carries a 190-word report on "the CNGSB blowing up an oil pipeline which carries crude oil from the Potumayo Department to the Port of Tumaco on the Pacific, and causing considerable ecological damage due to the spilling of 3,000 barrels of crude oil."

The report adds that clashes between regular troops and CNGSB guerrillas destroyed two electrical towers in the vicinity of Chipaque, 60 km from Bogota.

Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish at 0100 GMT on 14 July broadcasts a two-minute report saying that clashes have been taking place between CNGSB guerrillas and troops from the 13th Infantry Brigade in Villavicencio, 13 km from Bogota. As a result of the clashes, "in the last 24 hours, a policeman and three guerrillas were killed and four soldiers wounded." In addition, the guerrillas blew up utility poles, leaving "27 municipalities in Meta Department without power." In northern Antioquia Department, another utility pole was blown up, "this time in Carolina del Principe Municipality."

Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish at 1800 GMT on 14 July broadcasts a one-minute report saying that three CNGSB guerrillas were killed by army troops in (Quetame), Cundinamarca Department on 14 July as they were preparing to carry out terrorist actions.

Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish at 0646 GMT on 18 July carries a 300-word report saying that Colombian guerrillas occupied the town of San Andres de Tello, Huila Department without any violent incidents, kidnapped five local government officials and one policeman, and released three soldiers they had kidnapped in May. In addition, they blew up a crude oil pumping station in Putumayo. All of this was done on their "19th day of uninterrupted offensive."

Bogota Inravision Television in Spanish Cadena 1 at 0000 GMT on 19 July broadcasts a one-minute report saying that the region of Uraba, Antioquia Department is incommunicado and several Atlantic coast cities have no power because guerrillas have continued to blow up utility poles. In addition, the Casabe oil distribution plant was attacked by the 24th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. "The guerrillas also destroyed five water pumps that allowed the oil to flow up to the surface, inflicting serious damage on the facility." No dates were given for these guerrilla attacks. The station adds that terrorist actions decreased the production of oil in the country by 10,000 barrels per day.

Finally Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish at 0100 GMT on 21 July broadcasts a one-minute report saying that in (Piendamo), Cauca Department, four members of the Manuel Vasquez Castano Front of the Camilist Union of the National Liberation Army fired at the police station. "There were no casualties or property damage, but market activities were adversely affected." In addition, an electricity pole was blown up in Buenos Aires, Cauca Department. No dates were given for this attack.

Paraguay

Consular Ties With Cuba To Be Established

PY2207181891 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Jul 91 p 12

[By ABC COLOR special correspondent Nestor Desiderio Escobar Franco from Cancun, Mexico; no date given]

[Text] Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alexis Frutos Vaesken has said in Cancun that Paraguay will establish commercial and consular relations with Cuba.

"I believe that there are no reasons why we should not now have this type of relations. In fact, by establishing these ties we will reaffirm our opening to the entire world," Dr. Frutos said.

The foreign minister said that the idea is to "take the first step" by establishing commercial and consular relations and follow it up later, possibly to the point of diplomatic relations.

Frutos made it clear that only consular and commercial relations are planned so far, recalling that for the first time a Paraguayan president met with a Soviet ambassador at Government House just a few days ago.

He also mentioned the brief meeting that President Rodriguez held with his counterpart Fidel Castro at the first Ibero-American summit which gathered 23 chiefs of state and of government in Guadalajara last week. Rodriguez and Fidel held a lively talk in the corridor of the Camino Real Hotel in Guadalajara.

Frutos called these meetings "evidence of Rodriguez' democratic leanings."

President Rodriguez and his entourage will travel from Cancun to Caracas, Venezuela where they are expected to arrive at 1100 local Venezuelan time today for a two-day official visit.

At the Simon Bolivar International Airport in Caracas the president will be met by Paraguayan Ambassador Basilio Bogado Gondra, who will accompany Rodriguez to meet Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and his wife.

Following the welcoming ceremonies the agenda includes a wreath- laying ceremony at Liberator Simon

Bolivar's tomb, an initial meeting with Carlos Andres Perez, and a working meeting at the Miraflores Presidential Palace.

The next item on the agenda is a luncheon, and in the afternoon the two presidents will officially install the Paraguayan-Venezuelan Chamber of Commerce.

President Rodriguez' visit will end on 23 July with the signing of a joint statement at the Miraflores Presidential Palace.

Catholic Church Willing To Loosen Ties to State

PY2207225291 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 22 Jul 91 p 12

[Text] Monsignor Celso Yegros, secretary general of the Paraguayan Episcopal Conference [CEP] and spokesman for the 126th Assembly of Bishops, outlined the most significant issues examined at the meeting that ended last week. Yegros said: "The Catholic Church wants the new constitution to respect its rights and keep in mind its work for the common good."

According to Bishop Yegros, "the church wants the constitution to acknowledge its right to make, through the Holy See, agreements with the government so that each party can have its rights and duties set forth clearly and act with greater freedom and ease."

Yegros reiterated: "At the coming constituent assembly the bishops will not insist that the Catholic Church should be the state's official church because we are not interested in things staying the way they are. We are more interested in this freedom we mentioned and in having our work for the common good recognized."

He added: "Neither will the church make it an issue that the next president of the Republic should be Catholic, as the current church states."

Bishop Yegros said that nowadays it is common for the state to be nondenominational and to "acknowledge freedom of religion and faith."

He said that, above all, the church is interested in separating church and state "to clearly establish the autonomy and jurisdiction of each institution."

The CEP spokesman explain: "There are a number of issues on which there must be an agreement between church and state. There are some things on which they must agree, such as Catholic educational institutions and marriage."

He reiterated that there must be an agreement "on how to handle the country's Catholic institutes."

According to Yegros, "no one can deny that the Ministry of Education and Culture has jurisdiction over Catholic institutes, but it is equally true that the Catholic Church has authority over these institutes and a right to handle education in those institutes the way it believes best."

He also emphasized that "the parents who want a Catholic education for their children have the right to demand that the state finance this education because the state does not pay for this education with its own money but that of the people."

The separation between church and state the bishops are calling for "does not mean that the state must cease its financial contributions to the church. The state must contribute because it does not do so just because it is Catholic but as acknowledgement of the service that the church renders to the community," according to Msgr Yegros.

"The separation between state and church does not mean that they should be at odds as if they were fighting. Neither does it mean that the state should no longer recognize the rights of the church and its obligations toward the church," the bishop stressed.

As to the church's attitude toward problems that have been repeatedly reported during the current political process, Yegros said: "A critical attitude will be maintained." We will not give up our foretold mission of denouncing wrongdoings. We would be failing to do our duty "if we were to shut up for strategic reasons in order to support the transition," Yegros said.

"If it becomes necessary for us to adopt a critical stand and to denounce, we will have to do it, and we are prepared to do it," the bishop stated.

Peru

Shining Path Detonates Bombs in Justice Palace

PA2307021191 Lima America Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Jul 91

[Text] Several windows were shattered and a hole was opened on the floor when two dynamite charges exploded today on the third and fourth floors of the Palace of Justice. The attacks were carried out by Shining Path terrorists.

The attack took place at 1130, so fortunately no one one was injured, as the courts operate in the afternoon hours. The subversives who staged the attack entered the building with briefcases carrying the explosives. They were not noticed by security guards who are in charge of controlling the entry of all persons into the Palace of Justice.

One of the explosives detonated between the third and fourth floor, in the northern wing of the building, and did not cause much damage. The other explosive was left by the terrorists on the balcony of the southern wing on the fourth floor. When this charge exploded, it shattered several windows and ripped a hole in the floor.

Experts on defusing bombs and from the investigations department immediately arrived on the site to investigate the incident. It was reported that the explosives

were prepared with dynamite and [word indistinct], although in small quantities. The rebels also left leaflets in which they demand the liberation of the so-called democratic lawyers.

Red Alert Declared in Prisons To Prevent Riots

PA2207173591 Lima RTP Television Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 91

[Text] Justice Minister Augusto Antoniolli Vasquez has confirmed that a red alert has been declared in all the country's prisons, given the possibility of riots among the inmates for subversive purposes. He also revealed that the number of prisoners to be pardoned on 28 July will be significantly fewer than last year.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Is there a possibility of riots in the country's prisons?

[AntoNiolli] There are reports, not confirmed, but there are certainly reports.

[Reporter] What is being done in this case?

[Antoniolli] The situation is under control. A red alert has been declared. Security has been stepped up. There are reports—not only in Lima's prisons but also at the (?national) level.

[Reporter] Will there be any pardons, Mr. Minister?

[Antoniolli] We are discussing the issue. There is a possibility. Possibly yes and possibly no. Very few would receive the benefit.

[Reporter] Much less than what was approved in previous years?

[Antoniolli] Much less. Yes. [end recording]

TV Program on 'Dirty War' Against Terrorists

PA2207140991 Lima America Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jul 91

[From the "In Person" program directed by Cesar Hildebrandt]

[Text] [Hildebrandt] There is a doctrine of dirty war that seems to have been the only strategy used by the Armed Forces in these 11 years of terrible fighting against the murderous terrorists, particularly against the followers of the Pablo Escobar Gaviria of Marxism-Leninism; that is, Abimael Guzman [head of the Maoist Shining Path].

The following is an extraordinary report on this dirty war by Cecilia Valenzuela:

[Begin recording] [Valenzuela] On Monday, 8 July, the magazine OIGA published an interview in which it is said that General Clemente Noel [chief of the Ayacucho emergency zone in the early eighties] is the second liberator of Ayacucho, after Simon Bolivar, who is the first. It is true that in 1983 Gen. Noel directed the only military counteroffensive to shake up the Shining Path. However, it is not true that it was successful. As a matter of fact, it had a high social cost that was the beginning of the overwhelming moral mortgage that neither the Armed Forces nor the Peruvian Police can now repay.

In his interview with Gen. Noel, the anonymous reporter—the article in OIGA is unsigned—says that the general does not admit anything about a dirty war and the violations of human rights and so forth. On the contrary, he claims they are incidental episodes that are normal in a war.

Let us now listen to the statistics to see how the violence began in Peru. From May 1980 to the end of 1982, there were 1,825 attacks throughout the nation. From 1983 to 1984, when according to OIGA Gen. Noel's successful campaign was being waged, there were 1,406 terrorist attacks in Ayacucho alone. In Huancavelica there were 375, and in Lima and Trujillo, which were not in Noel's area, there were 667 attacks. If we add the actions of the following years, we have a total of 20,004 terrorist attacks in these 11 years of our internal war.

Meanwhile, no one can specify how many persons have actually disappeared in Peru. However, the Human Rights Office has registered 4,042 unresolved cases. In 1982, three persons were reported missing. However, in 1983, when the Armed Forces arrived in the emergency zone, the barbaric actions began.

[Unidentified speaker] At that time, in 1983, there were 854 cases.

[Valenzuela] These were charges of people who were missing?

[Speaker] These were charges of people who had disappeared.

[Valenzuela] How many cases were solved, Doctor?

[Speaker] According to the information I have here, only 141 cases were solved, and 713 were left pending.

[Valenzuela] These 713 persons never appeared.

[Speaker] Unfortunately, we regret to say we do not know where they are.

[Valenzuela] In addition, the unidentified OIGA journalist says that the policeman he personally interviewed was not a policeman because he was not wearing the National Police emblem on his hat.

[Unidentified national policeman, in full uniform, but with face blurred out] What that reporter says in the magazine OIGA is a lie. I have read the article, and that is why I am here today to show you the emblem on my hat. My paycheck stub that I will show you has the month of June on it, which proves I am an active member of the National Police. Will you allow me to show you my paycheck stub? [video shows closeup of paycheck stub] As you can see, the month says June

1991. Therefore, OIGA is lying when it says I am not an active member of the National Police.

[Valenzuela] The magazine OIGA says you did not have the emblem worn by a person who is an active member of the National Police.

[Policeman] That is true, but what would you do if it is uncovered that you, as an active member of the National Police, are raising such charges? Therefore, I have taken certain security measures, aside from the ones you are providing me.

[Valenzuela] But today you are wearing your emblem.

[Policeman] That is correct.

[Valenzuela] Why are you doing it now? Why are you taking that risk now?

[Policeman] One, to prove I am a member of the National Police. Another reason is to say that what I said is true.

[Valenzuela] Are you confirming the version you gave us two weeks ago?

[Policeman] I am confirming it, and I have brought another document that proves that at the time Gen. Clemente Noel took over as political and military chief, grave excesses were committed in the counter-subversive struggle.

[Valenzuela] Why are you doing this now?

[Policeman] I am doing this because as a person I am very angry. I am not the only one who feels like this. Perhaps I am voicing the message of the entire police force in Peru. We do not want to be treated as repressive individuals. We want to be treated as persons who are public servants, who are serving society. That is our purpose.

[Valenzuela] You are angry over everything your fellow workers have been doing recently, with the three students killed in Lima? Are you angry over the 15 persons murdered in the jungle this week?

[Policeman] There are many factors that have had an influence in reaching these excesses. I have a photograph that I am going to show you. Will you allow me to show this photo? It was taken at the Tocto Lagoon by a patrol that was passing by.

[Valenzuela] Were you in that patrol?

[Policeman] Yes, I was a member of that patrol. [video shows photo of two soldiers in uniform, with guns pointing at pile of bones on ground] These are bones, skulls, and ribs, and there were more. Perhaps the photographer did not catch them well. We pulled these bones out of the lagoon with the barrels of our weapons in order to have our pictures taken with them. I am not the only one who has this photo. Several of my colleagues who were in the patrol have similar photographs.

[Valenzuela] Why were there human remains in the lagoon?

[Policeman] This is the Tocto Lagoon, which is about two hours from Ayacucho, in the direction of the sea. The bodies were dumped into this lagoon; now it is used for breeding trout.

[Valenzuela] Did you take any commando type training, any type of special training?

[Policeman] I took two courses.

[Valenzuela] What were you taught?

[Policeman] Well, the evidence is here. I am showing you. At that time, we all took courses at (Cabitos). It was a very criminal course, where it was an honor to show off that one had someone's finger or had killed someone. From (Cabitos), the worst atrocities were committed in Ayacucho Department. We cannot tell the people now that what we did there was a lie. It is the truth.

[Valenzuela] Subversion has been growing in the last 11 years, at practically the same rate that the last three governments have formed four political-military commands to take care of the war zones. At present, 88 provinces and two districts with 12.5 million people—a little over half of the total population of the country—live under a state of emergency. But why is this the situation?

[Journalist Gustavo Gorriti] With a few local exceptions, the violations of human rights have actually been the rule.

[Valenzuela] Any results?

[Gorriti] Yes, there have been some results. The Shining Path has continuously grown. Instead of weakening the Shining Path, this type of action has nourished it. Instead of eroding the Shining Path, the legitimacy of the government ended up being eroded.

[Valenzuela] Up to June of this year, political violence is costing the country 19,297 deaths, of which 8,303 were civilians and 9,076 alleged terrorists. The governments have confronted the subversives in the military field. None of them has understood that they must be confronted in a political manner.

[Carlos Ivan Degregori, sociologist] I believe the government's economic policy is pushing the labor unions to despair, and this will force them to disappear. Then, once the unions disappear, there will be a breeding ground for the Shining Path to be able to surface, for the first time in 11 years, in some labor unions, not necessarily the large ones, but at least to have a presence. There is a terrible contradiction between economic policy and war in this country.

[Valenzuela] Has that been the case, that they have assumed we are at war?

[Degregori] No, that is not the case, because if they assumed that was the case, they would behave in another manner; they would mobilize as in war times.

[Valenzuela] And with a strategy that is not only intelligent, but also encompassing, and [word indistinct].

[Jaime Urrutia, anthropologist] Over the past 10 years, the Shining Path has become much more pragmatic; it has updated its strategy in response to society. Now it no longers isolates towns and (?bans fairs), as in previous years. That is no longer part of the Shining Path's policy. In other words, it has been changing. However, the strategy of the counter-subversive struggle has not changed; it is the same one, if there is a strategy at all.

[Valenzuela] Perhaps the strategy has not changed at all, now that a dirty war is discussed in written directives. A blood-chilling document was received this weekend. It is a secret directive of the Armed Forces Joint Command that issues guidelines on planning, implementing, and controlling special intelligence operations that will allow the location and destruction of the subversive groups.

The document has general guidelines, particular guidelines, and various other guidelines. In this last part, section B, the directive says that special operations are normally done in a clandestine manner, using both legal and illegal procedures. Normally, violence is not to be used, but if conditions permit there can be eliminations without leaving any trace.

The last part, in section C, orders that counter-subversive operations that are carried out based on information provided by the intelligence detachments will be highly offensive and aggressive, without forgetting that the best subversive is a dead subversive. Therefore, no prisoners are to be taken. The document is stamped with the seal of the Office of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and its countersubversive command.

Perhaps now one can truly understand some events such as the inexplicable death of the eight newsmen at Uchuraccay), the massive murder at (Xocos) in 1983, the massacre of the evangelists, the assassinations of Jesus Oropeza and Jaime Ayala, the peasants killed at (Pucayacu) in 1984, the slaughter at (Yacomarca) in 1985, the murders at (Pomatambo) and Parco in 1986, the murder at (Callara), the disappearance of Hugo Bustillos in 1988, and perhaps the 5,000 missing persons.

What could happen to Peru, or how could the expectations of the Peruvian Government be frustrated, with regard to recovery and loans if it is not really considered to be respecting human rights?

[Ian Martin, secretary general of Amnesty International, in English, with subsequent translation into Spanish] There is growing recognition that every country which wants to be fully accepted within the international community must show a real respect for human rights. [end recording]

[Hildebrandt] For those who doubted at any time the veracity of the document that Cecilia Valenzuela showed, here it is. [video shows Hildebrandt holding document in his hand] It was delivered by a member of the Armed Forces to this program. It says that special operations are normally done in a clandestine manner, using both legal and illegal procedures. Violence is normally not to be used, but if situations and conditions permit, there can be eliminations without leaving any trace.

The counter-subversive operations that are carried out based on information provided by the intelligence detachments will be highly offensive and aggressive, without forgetting that the best subversive is a dead subversive. Therefore, no prisoners are to be taken.

War is cruel; war is hard. The problem is that this policy is being applied in many cases to innocent people, like the students who were the victims a few weeks ago.